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ANNUAL PLAN 1973-74

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PLANNING COMMISSION

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ANNUAL PLAN

1973-74

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION



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CHAPTER 1

PLAN IN OUTLINE

The Annual Plan for 1973-74 has been formulated keeping in view the basic objective of accelerated economic growth in a frame-work of greater social justice and economic self-reliance. The translation of the concept of self-reliance into one of reality calls for massive increase in our exports coupled with adequate expansion of such vital import substitutes as iron and steel, fertilisers, petroleum and non-ferrous metals. Considerable stress has, therefore, been laid in the Annual Plan for accelerating development in these areas. Of the total outlay provided under the head "Industry and Minerals" in the Central sector, 28% is allocated for steel, 13% for fertilisers, 10% for petroleum and 9% for non-ferrous metals.

2. It has been realised that in order to secure greater social justice, programmes designed to provide minimum basic amenities to all citizens should be expanded in scope and coverage. It has also been felt that in order to make an adequate dent on the problem of unemployment, there must be a rapid increase in employment opportunities in the rural and urban areas. A number of schemes such as nutrition programmes for children, rural water supply schemes, social security benefits for industrial workers and schemes for rural employment have been introduced in the past with a view to re-orienting our approach to the Fourth Plan on the lines mentioned above. A sum of Rs. 125 crores was made in the Annual Plan for 1972-73 for a package of special welfare measures. Encouraged by the beneficial results they have produced, an equal amount of Rs. 125 crores has been provided in the Central Plan for the continuation of these special welfare schemes during 1973-74.

3. Despite the various measures taken by the Centre and the States to generate employment, the problem of unemployment particularly among the educated persons is causing much concern. In order to make a more effective impact on this problem, a new crash programme which will generate employment opportunities for an additional half a million educated persons in various fields will be undertaken during 1973-74 and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 100 crores has been ear-marked in the Central Plan.

4. Another significant step which is being taken in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 is the provision of Rs. 150 crores for advance action on the Fifth Five Year Plan. This would enable the foundation to be laid for smooth-sailing of the projects when the Fifth Plan is launched. It would also ensure the accrual of benefits of Plan programmes within the Plan period itself.

Plan Outlay

5. A total Plan outlay of Rs. 4,364.24 crores has been envisaged in the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1973-74 representing a step-up of about 10% over the outlay of Rs. 39.3 crores in the previous year. The outlay envisaged for 1973-74, represents a little over 27% of the Fourth Plan outlay in the public sector. The distribution of outlay for 1973-74 as compared with the preceding year is shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1: *Distribution of Plan Outlay for 1973-74*

Sector	Plan Outlay (Rs. crores)	
	1972-73	1973-74
Centre	2,144.20	2,294.40
Centrally sponsored	162.97	147.43
Union Territories	64.50	86.41
States	1,601.75	1,836.00
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>3,973.42</i>	<i>4,364.24*</i>

6. The outlay for Central Schemes in 1973-74 is higher by Rs. 150 crores as compared to the corresponding outlay for 1972-73. There is, however, a slide-down by about Rs. 15 crores in the outlay for Centrally Sponsored Programmes as compared to the outlay under this sector for 1972-73. On the other hand, the outlays for Union Territories and States for 1973-74 are higher by about Rs. 22 crores and Rs. 234 crores respectively than the corresponding outlays in 1972-73.

7. The States' Annual Plan has also been formulated as a major instrument for the realisation of the principal objective of growth with social justice. Emphasis has been laid on the correction of regional imbalances, increased utilisation of potential created by irrigation schemes, intensified dry farming for stepping up agricultural production, speedy completion of crucial irrigation and power projects, economy in expenditure and strengthening of administrative machinery for effective and efficient implementation of Plan Programmes. In view of the widespread drought in the country and the disquietening unemployment situation, special emphasis has been laid on integrated programmes of development particularly in the agriculture, irrigation and power sectors.

*This outlay is higher than the outlay indicated in the central Budget by Rs. 8 crores. This is on account of the fact that subsequent to the finalisation of the Budget, the Plan Outlays for Punjab and Mizoram were revised upwards by Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 1 crore respectively.

programmes benefiting backward and vulnerable sections of population and employment-oriented programmes. Despite resource constraints, the priorities in investment allocations have been maintained and crucial physical targets sought to be met. The States have also been requested to initiate work on advance action on the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8. The Plan outlay in 1973-74 for States and Union Territories together is of the order of Rs. 1,922 crores which represents an increase of 15% over the corresponding outlay (original) in 1972-73. Substantial increases in outlays have been provided for crucial sectors such as, agriculture, irrigation, power, industry, education, health, water supply and social welfare.

9. The distribution of the plan outlay by individual States along with the quantum of central assistance to be allocated to them in 1973-74 is shown in Table 2. The distribution of the Plan outlay by Union Territories is given in Table—3. Annexures 1 and 2 give more detailed information about the Plan outlays for 1973-74.

TABLE 2: *Plan Outlay for 1973-74—States*

(Rs. crores)

Serial No.	States				Central Assistance	States' own resources	Total Plan Outlay
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	55.21	32.38	87.59
2.	Assam ..	..	..	..	45.34	7.63	52.97
3.	Bihar ..	..	..	..	77.78	55.26	133.04
4.	Gujarat ..	..	..	..	36.43	85.57	122.00
5.	Haryana ..	..	..	..	18.11	53.00	71.11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	25.29	5.29	30.58
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	34.21	9.59	43.80
8.	Kerala ..	..	..	..	40.45	29.65	70.10
9.	Madhya Pradesh ..	..	..	..	60.39	85.33	145.72
10.	Maharashtra ..	..	..	..	56.60	192.92	249.52
11.	Manipur ..	..	..	..	8.51	0.40	8.91
12.	Meghalaya ..	..	..	..	10.02	1.98	12.00
13.	Mysore ..	..	..	..	40.15	42.22	82.37
14.	Nagaland ..	..	..	..	8.06	2.94	11.00
15.	Orissa ..	..	..	..	37.03	28.57	65.60
16.	Punjab ..	..	..	..	23.37	77.36	100.73
17.	Rajasthan ..	..	..	..	51.02	24.08	75.10
18.	Tamil Nadu ..	..	..	..	46.60	73.40	120.00
19.	Tripura ..	..	..	..	8.62	3.38	12.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh ..	..	..	..	121.05	128.05	250.00
21.	West Bengal ..	..	..	..	50.89	40.97	91.86
<i>Total</i>					855.13	980.87	1,836.00

TABLE 3: Plan Outlay for 1973-74—Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Union Territories	Total Plan Outlay
1		2
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	365.00
2. Chandigarh	262.75
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60.00
4. Delhi	5,301.00
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	1,173.00
6. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	55.83
7. Mizoram	600.00
8. Arunachal Pradesh	439.00
9. Pondicherry	384.50
Total		8,641.08

10. The distribution of Plan outlay for 1973-74 between the Centre, Centrally Sponsored Programmes, States and Union Territories under the major heads of development is shown in Table—4:

TABLE 4: Distribution of Plan Outlay for 1973-74

(Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Centre	Centrally sponsored	States	Union Territory	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture and Allied Programmes		37,249	2,851	36,633	825	77,558
2. Irrigation and Flood Control	..	450	—	28,667	302	29,419
3. Power	..	12,425	1,375	53,203	1,736	68,739
4. Village and Small Industries	..	2,217	299	3,272	194	5,982
5. Industry & Minerals	..	69,815	15	5,290	37	75,157
6. Transport and Communications	..	55,065	900	12,880	1,125	69,970
7. Education	..	4,655	872	14,866	1,458	21,851
8. Scientific Research	..	3,307	—	—	—	3,307
9. Health	..	1,006	2,194	5,428	499	9,127
10. Family Planning	..	593	4,892	—	—	5,485
11. Water Supply and Sanitation	..	16	87	10,723	1,446	12,272
12. Housing and Urban Development	..	700	—	5,014	584	6,298
13. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	—	1,212	2,816	71	4,099
14. Social Welfare	..	2,248	40	302	79	2,669
15. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	201	6	1,140*	58	1,405
16. Others	..	1,993	—	3,366	227	5,586
17. Special Welfare Programmes Continuing Schemes	..	12,500	—	—	—	12,500
18. Crash Scheme for Educated Unemployed	..	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
19. Advance Action for the Fifth Plan	..	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
Grand Total		2,29,440	14,743	1,83,600	8,641	4,36,424

*Includes Rs. 524 lakhs for "employment of technical personnel" in U.P.

11. An outline of some of the major programmes, particularly the physical achievements targets envisaged in the Annual Plan, for 1973-74 is given in the following paragraphs:

Agriculture and Allied Programmes

12. The production targets of foodgrains and major commercial crops for 1973-74 are shown in Table 5:—

TABLE 5: *Targets of Crop Production for the year 1973-74*

Crop	Unit	1973-74	
		Target	
Foodgrains	Million Tonnes	.. .. .	115.00
Oil Seeds	Do.	.. .. .	9.50
Sugarcane (in terms of Gur)	Do.	.. .. .	13.50
Cotton	Million Bales .. .. .	.. .. .	6.50
Jute	Do.	.. .. .	5.60

13. In the field of agricultural research and extension, research on sun-flower is proposed to be intensified. Further intensification of the coordinated research project on cotton is also envisaged. Research on pulse crop will also receive greater attention as a part of the activities of All-India Research Project on dry farming.

14. With regard to inputs of agriculture, the off-take of nitrogenous fertiliser during 1973-74 is estimated at 2.50 million tonnes which is slightly more than the anticipated achievement of 2.01 million tonnes during 1972-73. The target envisaged for 1973-74, however falls short of the Fourth Plan target of consumption of 3.2 million tonnes. The target for the area under plant protection is placed at 63.7 million hectares against an anticipated achievement of 41.89 million hectares for 1972-73.

15. As regards minor irrigation, the target of additional 1.5 million hectares set for 1973-74 is expected to bring the total area under minor irrigation to about 7.2 million hectares which is the same as the target envisaged for the Fourth Plan.

16. Under major and medium irrigation, targets envisaged for 1973-74 in respect of additional potential and additional utilisation are 1.06 million hectares and 1.21 million hectares respectively. Emphasis will be laid on the completion of the continuing schemes as far as possible. In the selection of new schemes, preference will be given to schemes in drought-prone areas and backward areas.

Power

17. In the power development programme for 1973-74, priority has been accorded to construction of transmission lines. As regards inter-State lines, besides continuation of the work on 25 lines, 2 new lines are expected to be added during 1973-74.

18. The generating capacity is expected to be stepped up from about 17.53 million kw. in 1972-73 to 19.457 million kw. in 1973-74. This, obviously, falls short of the Fourth Plan target of 23 million kw.

19. Under Rural Electrification programme, it is expected that 300,000 pump-sets would be energised during 1973-74. Electrification of 13,000 villages is also envisaged during the year. Thus, by the end of the Fourth Plan, about 2.4 million pump-sets would be in operation and 1.48 lakh villages would have been electrified in the country.

Village and Small Industries

20. A provision of about Rs. 60 crores has been made in the public sector for the development of village and small industries in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 comprising about Rs. 35 crores for schemes of the States and Union Territories and about Rs. 25 crores for the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The programmes would be largely oriented towards the realisation of the aims and objectives envisaged under the Fourth Plan, particularly creation of larger opportunities for employment including self-employment.

21. With a view to encouraging and assisting technically qualified persons and others to set up small scale industries, most of the State Governments are expected to take suitable measures for organising a package of consultancy services. Special efforts would be made for modernising machinery and equipment for selected small-scale industries and promotion of ancillary industries. The programme for industrial estates and developed sites would be extended with a view to benefiting particularly ancillary units, specific industries and the educated unemployed.

22. Accelerated development of khadi and village industries is also envisaged in the Annual Plan for 1973-74. Special schemes would be implemented for improving the quality and evolving new coir products for domestic and export markets. Several new schemes have been formulated for the development of handicrafts and encouraging their exports. The States and Union Territories are expected to complete the preliminary work for new rural industries projects to be started in the Fifth Plan.

23. In order to promote the development of small and medium scale industries in selected backward areas, about 225 districts have already been selected to qualify for concessional finance from the All-India term-lending financial institutions. Certain proposals for providing further stimulus to investment in backward areas are under consideration.

Industry and Minerals

24. There was a significant recovery in industrial production from the slump it faced in the earlier two years. An important factor in the recovery of industrial production was better utilisation of capacity in a number of industries. With a view to sustaining this tempo of industrial production, considerable emphasis has been laid in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 for fuller utilisation of capacity and speedy completion of the on-going programmes. In crucial industries like steel and fertilisers, utilisation of capacity at 75-80% and 85% respectively is expected during 1973-74. Of the total outlay in the Central Sector, nearly 60% will be directed towards accelerating the programmes in basic industries such as steel, fertilisers, petroleum, mineral development and non-ferrous metals.

25. Among the major developments envisaged under steel during 1973-74, mention may be made of the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant and the acceleration of the tempo of construction work on the 1.7 million tonnes stage of Bokaro Steel Plant. The production target for steel ingots in 1973-74 is placed at 7.8 million tonnes.

26. In the field of non-ferrous metals considerable step-up in production of aluminium and copper is envisaged during 1973-74, the targets for these items being estimated at 210,000 tonnes and 20,000 tonnes respectively.

27. In the heavy engineering sector, there was considerable improvement in the performance of the various units of HEC as a result of the measures initiated by the Government in 1972-73. Further improvement in the performance of these units is expected during 1973-74. There was significant improvement in production in the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation as a result of the large diversification programme introduced in the Plant.

28. As regards fertilisers, several new projects with an additional capacity of about 8 lakh tonnes of nitrogen are expected to be completed during 1973-74. The targets of production for 1973-74 are estimated at 1.4 million tonnes of nitrogen and 0.4 million tonnes of P_2O_5 .

29. The production of cement is expected to increase from about 16.5 million tonnes in 1972-73 to 18 million tonnes in 1973-74. The production of paper and paper-board is expected to attain a level of 850,000 tonnes per annum by the end of 1973-74 thus fulfilling the indicative target envisaged in the Plan.

30. In the mineral sector, the production of iron ore is expected to be stepped up from 34 million tonnes in 1972-73 to 40 million tonnes in 1973-74. The production of coal is expected to be of the order of 80 million tonnes in 1973-74 as compared to about 75 million tonnes in 1972-73.

31. The targets envisaged for production of crude petroleum and petroleum products in 1973-74 are 7.8 million tonnes and 20.5 million tonnes respectively.

Transport and Communications

32. An outlay of Rs. 699.7 crores has been provided for Transport and Communications in the Annual Plan for 1973-74. A major part of this outlay is accounted for by Railways, roads and communications.

Railways

33. The originating freight traffic is estimated to increase from about 205 million tonnes in 1972-73 to 215 million tonnes in 1973-74. This falls short of the revised Fourth Plan target of 240.5 million tonnes. There has, however, been a steady increase in the load of traffic on the Railways.

34. The passenger traffic on the Railways has registered a steady increase during the Fourth Plan period. It is expected that the total passenger earnings will increase by about 4% in 1973-74 over the level attained in 1972-73.

35. The programme for the acquisition of rolling stock is proposed to be stepped up in 1973-74. Particular mention may be made of the proposed acquisition of 29,873 wagons in 1973-74 as against the anticipated acquisition of 12,000 wagons in 1972-73.

Roads

36. The major programme in the Central Sector during 1973-74 will be directed towards development of existing national high-way. Work on a total length of 5,940 km. of national high-ways has so far been undertaken during the Fourth Plan. Against this, work on 1,200 km is estimated to have been completed during the first four years of the plan. On the remaining length, work is in various stages of progress. In the States and Union territories, efforts would be directed towards completion of all spill-over schemes included in the Fourth Plan. Increased attention will be devoted to the development of rural roads.

Major Ports

37. The volume of traffic handled by major ports is expected to increase from 62 million tonnes in 1972-73 to about 66 million tonnes in 1973-74. A major part of the outlay for 1973-74 will be utilised for the works already in progress and it is expected that some of the major projects on hand will be either completed or nearing completion.

Shipping

38. The total Indian shipping tonnage which stood at 2.62 million GRT at the end of 1972 is expected to reach a level of 3.0 million GRT by the end of 1973-74 and further about 1.0 million GRT will be on order.

Communications

39. With the expected opening of 3,700 additional post offices during 1973-74, the likely achievement by the end of the Fourth Plan would be 15,390 post offices. Under tele-communications, additional 175,000 telephone connections are envisaged during 1973-74. As regards overseas communications the main activities will be on continuation of work on the construction of Second Earth Station at Dehradun and equipping it with new items of equipment to enable its working in conjunction with the latest series of Intelsat satellites.

Education

40. With regard to elementary education, even with the full utilisation of the amount provided for 1973-74 there might be some short-falls in expenditure during the Fourth Plan.

41. The UNICEF—sponsored Programme for improvement of science teaching at the elementary stage will be expanded further during 1973-74. The pilot project of intensive District Education Development Programme will be accelerated.

42. Under University education, the additional enrolment of students in art, science, commerce and law courses during 1973-74 is estimated at 3 lakhs. Vocational courses will be provided as a part of the University curriculum at selected colleges.

43. As regards technical education, the main emphasis will be on consolidation, faculty development and qualitative improvement. Stress will be laid on restructuring the curricula of degree and diploma courses, training of teachers including practical training in industry.

Scientific Research

44. The following provisions have been made in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 for the programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy (Research and Development), Department of Space, Council of Scientific

and Industrial Research and Scientific Surveys and Development Division of the Department of Science and Technology and for Anthropological Survey under the Ministry of Education:

(Rs. crores)

1. Department of Atomic Energy	..	..	..	..	11.11
2. Science and Technology	..	..	..	..	10.79
3. Department of Space	..	..	..	..	11.00
4. Anthropological Survey (Ministry of Education)	..	..	..	..	0.17
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>33.07</i>

A. Department of Atomic Energy

45. All construction works in respect of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (Centre Complex) have been completed. Works on Food Irradiation and Processing Laboratories have already been completed. The equipment for the laboratories is now being procured under revenue expenditure for the research Division. The Gamma field project has already been completed and the provision for 1973-74 is intended for laying pipe-lines for utilisation of sewage effluence from the Trombay Township in the Gamma Garden. Work on the Monazite Survey Project will be completed during the Fourth Plan period. The High Intensity Radiation Utilisation Project will be completed during the current year. The project for Radiation Medicine centre envisages the expansion of the Centre established in 1963 at the Tata Memorial Hospital at Parel, Bombay in order to make its resources adequate to cope with the increasing load of patient referrals. It is also proposed to set up Zonal Radiation Medicine Centres and small isotope laboratories attached to the Medical Colleges throughout the country. Project schedule has been slightly upset due to delay in completion of planning for various centres. The expansion of the Radiation Medicine Centre is now expected to be completed by 1976-77.

46. Work in respect of the continuing projects viz. Variable Energy Cyclotron Project, Zero Energy Fast Reactor, Low Level Country Laboratory are expected to be completed in 1973-74.

B. Department of Space

47. The Propellant Fuel Complex being set up as a spinoff of the R & D work of the Propellant Engineering Division of Space Science and Technology Centre has undertaken the production of various vit ingredients in Propellants and allied systems. The capacity of the Plant

is 200 tonnes per year. The various plants are expected to be commissioned by June-July 1973. The Sriharikota Common Facilities (SCF) and Sriharikota Launch Complex (SLC) are expected to complete the facilities required to handle full scale launch operations by 1974. The Department of Atomic Energy and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the USA signed an agreement in September 1969 for conducting the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE). According to this agreement, the two countries will collaborate in using the advanced Application Technology Satellite (ATS-F) to bring instructions television programmes to five thousand Indian villages. India is responsible for the setting up and operation of the ground segment for SITE AND USA is responsible for the space segment. Orders have been placed for equipment and construction will be well on hand.

C. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

48. A significant emphasis in the Annual Plan of 1973-74 has been laid on identification of areas in which indigenous capacity should be developed primarily for technological self-reliance. This policy would be pursued in the Fifth Five Year Plan also. It is felt that for doing viable research and making viable application of research the laboratories would require many more sophisticated equipments and many of the obsolete equipments would have to be up-dated.

49. In the coming year, the CSIR intends to interact more fruitfully with the universities and educational institutions. As a step towards this end, research programmes and research schemes of universities have been linked to those of national laboratories, thus giving industrial bias to research programmes of academic institutions.

50. Some of the important projects in progress in physical electronics, instruments and allied fields are (a) development-cum-production of electronic component unit (DEPSU), (b) carbon products plant, (c) development of gas lasers and laser systems, (d) closed circuit TV system, (e) electronic instrumentation and control system, (f) improved leather technology, food technology and magnesium and ferro-alloys.

D. Department of Science and Technology

51. The Survey of India programmes relating to the Centre for survey training and Map Production, Hyderabad, Indian Photo-Interpretation Institute, Dehradun, Map Reproduction and Cartography (including Introduction of Scribing Techniques), Survey for Irrigation and Power Projects and Mineral Explorations, The Arid Zone Circle at Jodhpur, the Andaman and Nicobar Circle, etc., will be accelerated during 1973-74.

52. The Development projects undertaken by the National Research Development Corporation in progress are SAN plastics, Aleuritic Acid, Hygristers, Potassium Chloride from Distillery Waste, Dhal Milling, Leather Machinery, Fully Static Excitation equipment for Gor Generator, Development of Brushless equipment for Induction Motor and Development of 220 KV and 400 KV Power Transfer Design Technology.

Health and Family Planning

Health:

53. Emphasis would continue to be laid on priority programmes under this sector viz. control and eradication of communicable diseases and Primary Health Centre complex.

54. According to the phasing envisaged under the National Malaria Eradication Programme there would be 100 units in the attack phase, 67 units in the consolidation phase and the remaining 226.25 units in the maintenance phase area. Under the National Small-Pox Eradication Programme, efforts will be made to vaccinate all the new borns to reduce the back-log of primary vaccination and to undertake revaccination of vulnerable groups of population. In order to attain self-sufficiency in small-pox vaccine, adequate measures would be taken to augment its production in the four freeze-dried vaccine manufacturing units in the country.

55. With 5,195 Primary Health Centres (PHC) already functioning in the country, 202 more centres would be needed to achieve the Fourth Plan target. The State Governments have been requested to direct their efforts towards realising this target in 1973-74 itself.

56. Another significant development envisaged during the year 1973-74 relates to the establishment of all the additional beds required to realise the target of 25,900 beds set for the Fourth Plan.

57. For the promotion of both fundamental and applied research in ayurvedic and other systems of Indian medicines including homeopathy, adequate funds have been provided for 1973-74.

Family Planning

58. During 1973-74, the family planning programme will be implemented as a part of the general health and nutrition programme. The maternal and child health component of the family planning programme will be considerably strengthened during 1973-74. Under immunisation for infants and pre-school age children against DPT and of expectant mothers against tetanus, it is expected to cover about 40 lakh children and 3.86 lakh mothers in 1973-74.

59. Under the scheme of distribution of vitamin A tablets to combat blindness among children, about 90 lakh beneficiaries are expected to be covered. Further, under a scheme of distribution of iron and folic acid tablets, as a measure against nutritional anaemia, about 70 lakh mothers and children are expected to be covered.

60. The post partum programme which is at present sanctioned in 122 teaching and non-teaching hospitals in the country will be extended to 112 district hospitals during 1973-74 with a view to getting as much into the rural periphery as possible. The important physical targets envisaged for 1973-74 are as follows:—

- (i) Sterilisation—6 million.
- (ii) I.U.C.D.—1 million.
- (iii) Users of Nirodh (By the end of 1973-74)—10 million.

61. Concerted efforts will be made to bring down birth rate from 39 per thousand population to 32 per thousand population by 1973-74 which is the goal laid down in the Fourth Plan. For achieving this objective, the operational goal is to protect about 28 million couples by the end of 1973-74.

Social Welfare

62. The Family and Child Welfare Programme which is directed towards the welfare of children and women in rural areas provides integrated services including health care, education, recreation and nutrition to pre-school children and basic training to women and young mothers in home craft, mother-craft, child care, health education, etc. About 272 such projects which would be in operation in the country by the end of 1972-73 will be continued during the current year. However, new projects would be started after the pattern of the proposed integrated child care services is finalised. An outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs has been provided for the maintenance of the existing programmes.

63. The grant-in-aid programme of the Central Social Welfare Board by which financial and technical assistance is provided to voluntary organisations undertaking social welfare programmes and institutions working for the welfare of women, children, handicapped and the aged and infirm will be continued and streamlined. Efforts would be made to rationalise and simplify the system of grant-in-aid. The major sponsored programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board such as condensed courses of education for adult women, socio-economic programmes, holiday homes for children, urban welfare extension projects and border area programmes would be continued. An outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs has been provided for the activities of the Board during 1973-74.

The re-organisation of the Board with suitable changes in its status, functions and working to make it more effective, is under consideration.

64. The problem of malnutrition among pre-school children is being tackled through the nutrition feeding programmes. The nutrition programme through Balwadis is covering a total of about 2 lakh children and the special nutrition programme has achieved a target of 3 million beneficiaries. These programmes are being integrated for minimising administrative costs and for providing optimum benefits to the target groups. The Balwadi programme would be expanded for providing organisational base for the promotion of nutrition feeding and various other child development activities. A provision of Rs. 1878.42 lakhs has been made for these two schemes.

65. The existing three national centres for the welfare of blind, deaf and mentally retarded would be strengthened and expanded. It is proposed to develop a national centre for the orthopaedically handicapped.

66. As an advance action for meeting the requirements of trained workers for child welfare programmes during the Fifth Plan, Balsevika Training Programme is proposed to be expanded considerably for meeting the requirements. The Research Cell of the Department of Social Welfare would be strengthened for scrutinising various research grants and to coordinate data collection, analysis and research on major problems.

Welfare of Backward Classes

67. Under the Tribal Development Block Programme during the year 1973-74, there will be 4 blocks in Stage I, 274 blocks in Stage II and 206 blocks in Stage III. In addition to this, 20 sub-blocks in Manipur, 6 ad-hoc blocks in Mysore, 16 ad-hoc blocks in West Bengal and the Backward Area Projects of Uttar Pradesh will continue.

68. A beginning towards the development of integrated area based programme has been made by Maharashtra through Ashramshala complexes in the current year. This programme will be expanded further during the year 1973-74.

69. The educational development programmes for the backward classes will continue to be, award of post-matric scholarships, coaching scheme and hostels for girls of the backward classes communities. It is estimated that nearly 5.6 lakhs of students belonging to these communities will be getting post-matric scholarships during the Annual Plan 1973-74. Apart from these, under the State sector, incentives will continue to be given to children of backward classes for pre-matric

education, in the form of stipends, freeships, books, clothes, mid-day meals, boarding facilities etc.

Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare

70. Under Craftsmen Training Programme, emphasis would be laid on replacing those trades in which there is less scope for employment by trades which provide better avenues of employment. The apprenticeship Training Programme will be expanded and the Apprenticeship Act amended to bring within its purview engineering degree and diploma holders also.

71. Under employment Service, the main programmes relate to the setting up of New Employment Exchanges, University Information and Guidance Bureaus, Development of Employment market information and vocational guidance, setting up of vocational rehabilitation centres etc.

72. Special emphasis will be laid on programmes of industrial safety, industrial hygiene, occupational health and dock safety. The workers' education programme will be expanded. The Third Occupational Wage Survey which has been initiated by the Labour Bureau is expected to make substantial progress during the year. The National Institute of Labour is expected to start functioning during 1973-74.

73. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be extended to cover more areas and more non-factory sectors. The State Governments have made provision for setting up more labour welfare centres and strengthening the machinery for industrial relations and enforcement of labour legislation.

Information Service and Plan Publicity

74. An outlay of Rs. 4.29 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 for the development of information services and Plan publicity facilities. This is made up of allocations of Rs. 2.05 crores for the States, Rs. 1.92 crores for the Centre and Rs. 0.32 crore for the Union territories. During the year, media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Information Departments of State Governments will continue their efforts to extend their publicity activities to rural areas particularly where the spread of information infrastructure is thin. The State Governments will seek to step up their activities to provide the necessary basis for the Fifth Plan Programmes.

75. The Directorate of Field Publicity at the Centre proposes to add 20 new units during the year. During 1973-74, the vernacular editions of 'Yojana' in Gujrati, Telugu and Urdu are proposed to be brought out.

ANNEXURE I

Plan Outlay for 1973-74—States

(Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Programmes	1,279	1,161	2,601	1,950	1,137	935	660	1,441	3,569	5,216	136
2.	Irrigation and Flood Control	1,626	744	3,249	2,525	1,102	10	350	823	2,673	4,635	27
3.	Power	3,629	1,047	3,814	3,000	1,356	465	1,510	2,100	3,111	5,977	95
4.	Village and Small Industries	112	163	275	120	148	61	90	250	180	290	53
5.	Industry and Minerals	132	320	273	405	132	103	125	273	272	754	45
6.	Transport and Communications	343	457	907	1,066	1,900	769	60	397	1,115	1,565	252
7.	Education	391	605	900	1,075	406	265	2.6	416	1,085	2,231	136
8.	Health	132	229	350	190	260	89	105	250	379	298	57
9.	Water Supply & Sanitation	666	249	370	550	150	139	246	750	690	2,640	30
10.	Housing, Urban and Regional Development	189	91	276	265	41	138	85	189	410	430	8
11.	Welfare of Backward Classes	220	120	214	225	40	32	15	54	512	355	28
12.	Social Welfare	9	19	5	12	7	11	6	6	25	23	2
13.	Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	16	23	45	60	21	15	14	35	35	57	1
14.	Other Programmes	15	69	25	757	21	26	278	26	516	481	21
15.	Total	8,759	5,297	13,304	12,200	7,111	3,058	4,380	7,010	14,572	24,952*	891

Serial No.	Head of Development	Meghalaya	Mysore	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total
(0)	(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1.	Agriculture and Allied Programmes ..	397	2,155	251	1,579	1,657	773	2,397	347	5,259	1,823	36,633
2.	Irrigation and Flood Control ..	10	1,785	—	780	1,166	2,124	700	15	3,364	959	28,667
3.	Power ..	40	1,696	90	2,033	4,400	1,966	4,383	256	8,400	1,835	53,203
4.	Village & Small Industries ..	39	190	17	63	88	27	375	41	500	190	3,272
5.	Industry and Minerals ..	65	245	60	180	409	178	415	17	548	339	5,290
6.	Transport and Communications ..	331	367	308	440	827	222	477	180	1,522	405	12,880
7.	Education ..	116	437	150	544	800	754	1,225	143	1,794	1,137	14,866
8.	Health ..	53	175	45	221	200	201	377	42	1,340	435	5,428
9.	Water Supply and Sanitation ..	102	750	92	265	280	945	1,050	45	500	214	10,723
10.	Housing, Urban & Regional Development ..	22	155	61	246	118	123	305	19	325	1,518†	5,014
11.	Welfare of Backward Classes ..	—	200	—	130	50	59	150	67	300	45	2,816
12.	Social Welfare ..	4	17	4	5	19	11	40	3	40	34	302
13.	Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training ..	2	35	10	25	38	14	59	3	603†	29	1,140
14.	Other Programmes ..	109	30	12	49	21	113	47	22	505	223	3,366
15.	Total ..	1,200	8,237	1,100	6,560	10,073	7,510	12,000*	1,200	25,000	9,186	1,83,600

*Provisional.

†Includes Rs. 1,265 lakhs for State Capital Projects.

‡Includes Rs. 524 lakhs for Employment of Technical Personnel.

Plan Outlay for 1973-74—Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Delhi	(Goa, Daman & Diu)	Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands	Mizoram* Arunachal Pradesh	Pondicherry	Total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10) (11)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Pro-grammes.	47.39	13.01	21.27	104.00	263.92	28.79	128.75	124.85	93.09 825.07
2.	Irrigation and Flood Control	..	..	1.02	182.00	106.41	..	..	..	12.75 302.18
3.	Power	23.55	15.28	3.00	1451.00	144.50	2.59	60.00	12.05	19.50 1736.47
4.	Village & Small Industries	1.50	10.00	1.68	121.00	21.00	1.70	17.00	10.00	10.00 193.80
5.	Industry and Minerals	..	..	..	9.00	14.00	..	..	1.60	12.04 36.64
6.	Transport and Communications	189.65	2.72	15.00	321.00	184.20	1.50	202.00	180.81	28.22 1125.10
7.	Education	40.00	35.75	6.38	916.00	209.47	13.60	95.00	48.00	94.00 1458.40
8.	Health	4.86	7.69	1.30	325.00	83.00	4.67	20.00	25.07	27.04 498.63
9.	Water Supply & Sanitation	45.00	6.68	2.95	1200.00	75.00	..	66.87	12.56	36.96 1446.02

10. Housing, Urban and Regional Development	3.50	15.00	1.00	490.00	40.80	0.10	..	34.00	584.40
11. Welfare of Backward Classes	4.54	..	..	51.00	7.82	0.25	..	7.18	70.79
12. Social Welfare	0.24	..	0.50	69.00	3.12	..	1.48	5.00	79.34
13. Labour Welfare & Craftsmen Training	0.69	2.43	..	40.00	3.32	..	2.00	2.24	57.68
14. Other Progra- mmes	4.08	154.19	0.70	22.00	16.44	2.63	6.90	2.48	226.48
15. Total ..	365.00	262.75	60.00	5301.00	1173.00	55.83	600.00*	439.00	8641.08

*Provisional.

CHAPTER 2

FINANCING THE PLAN

The scheme of financing the Plan outlay at the Centre and in the States for 1973-74, together with that originally envisaged for the 1972-73 Plan, is set out in detail in the Annexure. The position in summary form is brought out in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1: *Estimates of Financial Resources*

(Rs. crores)

	Annual Plan 1972-73			Annual Plan, 1973-74		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1. Domestic budgetary resources at 1968-69 rates of taxes, fares, freights and tariffs	1,538	645	2,183	1,576	587	2,163
2. Additional resource mobilisation.						
(a) Measures adopted during 1969-70 to 1972-73	930*	305	1,235	981*	347	1,328
(b) Measures announced or to be announced for 1973-74 .. .. .	..	..	..	293*	47	340
Total (a)+(b)	930	305	1,235	1,274	394	1,668
3. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	380	..	380	448	..	448
4. Deficit financing	242	—67	175	85	..	85
5. Aggregate resources	3,090	883	3,973	3,384	981	4,364
6. Central assistance for State Plans	—719	719	..	—855	855	..
7. Resources for the Plan	2,371	1,602	3,973	2,528	1,836	4,364

2. The provision for Plan outlay in the public sector has been stepped up from Rs. 3,973 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 4,364 crores for 1973-74. To finance the enlarged Plan outlay in 1973-74, greater reliance is placed on domestic budgetary resources, which would be augmented substantially through fresh resources mobilisation by the Centre and the States. About 88 per cent of the total public sector Plan outlay in 1973-74 is to be financed from such resources as against 86 per cent in the original estimates for 1972-73. Deficit financing in 1973-74 has, on the other hand, been kept at a modest level.

3. The position in regard to the contribution of individual sources towards Plan financing is explained in the following paragraphs:

*Net of States' share.

Balance from current revenues

4. The Centre is expected to provide Rs. 101 crores towards the financing of the Plan in 1973-74 out of its current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation. This is lower than the estimate taken in the Annual Plan for 1972-73 by Rs. 114 crores. It may, however, be noted in this connection that the actual contribution of the Centre towards the financing of the Plan from its current revenues in 1972-73 is now expected to be considerably smaller than originally envisaged, due mainly to a sharp increase in non-Plan expenditure, partially offset by greater buoyancy of revenues. The bulk of the increase in non-Plan expenditure has occurred under defence, debt service, grants to States for relief from natural calamities and other non-Plan purposes and grants to Bangla Desh (due partly to release as grant of an amount of Rs. 56 crores originally expected to be given in the form of loans).

5. The estimates for 1973-74 taken into account the normal growth of revenue receipts and provide for only minimum increases in non-Plan expenditure. Provision for defence has been kept at the 1972-73 level of Rs. 1,600 crores. Grants to States for relief from natural calamities have been taken at Rs. 40 crores as against Rs. 80 crores for 1972-73. Grants to Bangla Desh in 1973-74 are placed at Rs. 25 crores. Interest payments in 1973-74 are expected to be higher than in 1972-73 by Rs. 66 crores, mainly because of the growing volume of debt, including small savings collections and provident funds. Food subsidy has been budgeted at Rs. 130 crores as against Rs. 117 crores in 1972-73, taking into account the anticipated procurement and distribution of foodgrains through Government agencies.

6. The States are expected to make a negative contribution of Rs. 46 crores for the Plan in 1973-74 from their current revenues at 1968-69 rates of State taxes. This takes into account the anticipated growth of States' revenues and allows for moderate increases in non-Plan expenditure.

7. The States' resources position on revenue account in 1973-74 at 1968-69 rates of their taxes shows a sharp deterioration as compared to that originally envisaged for 1972-73. This is attributable partly to the sharp erosion of States' resources on revenue account due to increase in emoluments, sanctioned for their employees, employees of local bodies, school teachers, etc. The additional cost to State Governments on this account is estimated at about Rs. 145 crores. Besides, the appropriations from current revenues in 1973-74 for reduction or avoidance of debt have been taken higher than the original estimate for the current year by Rs. 72 crores. While reducing the balance from

current revenues, this leads to higher inflow under sinking funds on capital account and, consequently, does not affect the overall resources position of the States.

Contribution of Railways

8. At 1968-69 rates of fares and freight charges, the railways are expected to make a negative contribution of Rs. 111 crores towards Plan resources in 1973-74 as against Rs. 41 crores in the Annual Plan for 1972-73. The railways have, however, made a substantial effort towards augmenting their revenues through revisions in fares and freight charges. The total yield in 1973-74 from such revisions is estimated at Rs. 136 crores; of this as much as Rs. 43 crores represent the anticipated yield from the revision of fares and freight charges announced for 1973-74. The yield from the revision of railway fares and freight charges is included under additional resource mobilisation.

9. The sharp deterioration in the railways' resources for 1973-74 at 1968-69 rates of fares and freight charges as compared to the original estimate for 1972-73 is attributable mainly to a large growth of operating expenses and current replacement expenditure. The total gross earnings of railways in 1973-74 at 1968-69 rates of fares and freight charges are expected to be higher than the original estimate for 1972-73 by more than Rs. 70 crores, due partly to growth of traffic and partly on account of increase in the lead of traffic and a favourable change in the overall traffic mix. The operating expenses are, however, expected to increase by as much as Rs. 109 crores, due mainly to increase in traffic, higher cost of coal and electricity, sanction of interim relief for railway employees w.e.f. August 1, 1972, implementation of the decision of the Miabhoy Tribunal, etc., and higher expenditure on repairs and maintenance of rolling stock and other assets. Current replacement expenditure is also expected to show a substantial increase. Besides, dividend payments to general revenues would be higher.

Contribution of Posts and Telegraphs

10. The contribution of Posts & Telegraphs towards the financing of their development programme in 1973-74 at 1968-69 rates of postal charges is estimated at Rs. 93 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 56 crores for 1972-73. Receipts from Posts and Telegraphs, particularly from telecommunication services, are expected to show a marked expansion in 1973-74. Miscellaneous capital receipts, including advance rentals under 'Own Your Telephone' scheme, are also expected to be substantially larger. A part of the increase in receipts is, however, expected to be offset by the normal increase in working expenses.

Contribution of IDC, REC, ARC, DVC and Central power generation units

11. The resources of these undertakings in 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 34 crores. This is substantially lower than the original estimate for 1972-73, mainly because of smaller allocations to the REC from PL-480 counterpart funds and lesser accrual of resources to the IDC from the sale of imported milk powder.

Contribution of other public enterprises

12. The contribution of other enterprises of the Central Government for 1973-74 has been taken at Rs. 126 crores, which is slightly lower than the original estimate for 1972-73. This is mainly due to a substantial deterioration in the resources position of Air-India and the Indian Airlines Corporation. The contribution of State Governments' enterprises, mainly State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations, at 1968-69 rates of electricity charges and bus fares and freights is estimated at Rs. 53 crores, which is substantially lower than the original estimate for 1972-73. This is due mainly to a sharp deterioration in the resources position of Road Transport Corporations because of a substantial increase in their working expenses. The yield from the revision of electricity tariffs and bus fares and freights since 1969-70 has been taken credit for separately under additional resource mobilisation. Such yield in 1973-74 (from the measures adopted so far) is estimated at Rs. 72 crores.

Retained profits of Reserve Bank

13. The Reserve Bank's contribution out of its retained profits in 1973-74 towards the financing of agricultural and industrial development programmes included in the Plan is estimated at Rs. 105 crores. Of this, Rs. 25 crores represent loans to State Governments for participation in the share capital of cooperatives.

Loans from public by the Central and State Governments

14. The net market borrowings of the Central and State Governments in 1972-73 were originally estimated at Rs. 324 crores. The actual market borrowings in the current year, however, turned out to be considerably larger due to the exceptionally liquid position of commercial banks and increased availability of funds with other financial institutions. Taking into account the normal growth of investible funds of financial institutions and other relevant factors, the estimate of net market borrowings by the Central and the State Governments in 1973-74 has been taken at Rs. 474 crores. This is made up of net market borrowings of Rs. 326 crores by the Central Government and of Rs. 148 crores by State Governments.

Borrowings by the Food Corporation and financial institutions

15. Borrowings by the Food Corporation of India in 1973-74 have

been taken at Rs. 100 crores. Besides, the long-term financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, are expected to borrow Rs. 59 crores from the market.

Small Savings

16. Small savings collections have shown a marked expansion in 1972-73. The total for this year is now estimated at about Rs. 300 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 230 crores, due to the increasing attractiveness of small savings media, intensification of efforts to augment small savings collections and larger investment by the Employees' Provident Fund. Allowing for normal growth, the estimate for the next year has been taken at Rs. 325 crores. Of this: about Rs. 85 crores are expected to accrue to the Centre while the balance would represent the States' share.

Annuity deposits, compulsory deposits prize bonds and gold bonds

17. These items are expected to involve a net outgo of Rs. 18 crores in 1973-74.

State Provident Funds

18. Net receipts from State Provident Funds in the current year are expected to be much higher than the original estimate of Rs. 167 crores, due mainly to the improved scheme of tax concessions for savings announced in the Central Budget for 1972-73, crediting to provident funds of a part of the interim relief sanctioned for Government employees in certain States and merger of a part of dearness allowance with pay or revision of pay in certain other States. Ignoring non-recurring receipts and allowing for normal growth, the estimate for the next year has been taken at Rs. 203 crores—Rs. 115 crores at the Centre and Rs. 88 crores in the States.

Miscellaneous capital receipts

19. Net miscellaneous capital receipts in 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 444 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 391 crores for 1972-73. Receipts at the Centre are expected to show a substantial increase, due mainly to larger loan repayments by States (inclusive of repayments on account of ways and means advances given by the Centre in the current year for the clearance of overdrafts outstanding at the end of 1971-72). In the States, there would be a larger outgo under miscellaneous capital receipts. This represents primarily the net result of larger loan repayments to the Centre just mentioned and the higher

credit to sinking funds on account of larger appropriations from current revenues for reduction or avoidance of debt.

Additional resource mobilisation

20. The additional resource mobilisation undertaken by the Centre in the first four years of the Fourth Plan, exclusive of the special levies imposed for meeting the expenditure on relief of evacuees from Bangla Desh, is expected to yield, net of States' share, about Rs. 981 crores in 1973-74. Over the Fourth Plan period as a whole, these measures would yield more than Rs. 2,900 crores (net of States' share) as against the original Plan target of Rs. 2,100 crores for the entire five-year periods. However, in view of the need for stepping up development outlay and reducing deficit financing to a modest level, the Centre has announced further resource mobilisation which is expected to yield, net of States' share, about Rs. 293 crores in 1973-74 as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2: *Additional resource mobilisation by the Centre in 1973-74*
(Rs. crores)

1. Union excise duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.6
2. Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	156.0
3. Income tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6
4. Corporation tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0
5. Changes in railway fares and freight charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.2*
Total							335.4
6. Deduct—States' Share	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.5
7. Net receipts of Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	292.9

21. The measures adopted by the States in the first four years of the Fourth Plan for raising additional resources, exclusive of the special levies imposed for the relief of evacuees from Bangla Desh, are expected to yield Rs. 347 crores in 1973-74. Over the Fourth Plan period as a whole, these measures are expected to yield about Rs. 1,012 crores. Besides, the States have agreed to undertake fresh resource mobilisation of Rs. 47 crores in 1973-74. This would bring the total additional resource mobilisation by the States over the Fourth Plan period to Rs. 1,059 crores as against the target of Rs. 1,098 crores.

Negotiated loans and State enterprises' market borrowings

22. The loans to States by the Life Insurance Corporation for housing and water supply in 1973-74 have been taken at Rs. 27 crores, or nearly at the same level as originally envisaged for 1972-73. Borrowings of State enterprises from the market as well as from the LIC are,

*Net of concessions announced subsequent to the presentation of the Railway Budget for 1973-74.

however, expected to be substantially larger than the original estimates for 1972-73.

Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance

23. The budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance are estimated at Rs. 448 crores for 1973-74. This is higher than the original estimate for the current year mainly because of the anticipated higher drawal on new external credits and accrual of net receipts of Rs. 32 crores on account of transactions relating to PL-480 counterpart funds.

Deficit Financing

24. The original estimates for 1972-73 envisaged deficit financing of Rs. 175 crores. However, the set-back in the agricultural sector due to the failure of the monsoon had its inevitable impact on the budgetary position of the Central and State Governments. At the Centre, a provision of Rs. 150 crores was made for assistance to States chiefly for the development of minor irrigation under the emergency agricultural production programmes. In addition, provision for short-term loans for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides was raised from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 100 crores. Relief operations had to be organized on a massive scale in all the areas affected by natural calamities. As a result, the provision for assistance to States for relief from natural calamities had to be stepped up from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 220 crores. Assistance for State Plans was increased by Rs. 55 crores to accelerate the work on certain irrigation and power projects as also to bridge the gap in Plan resources. Special accommodation to States for meeting non-Plan gaps and for specified projects had to be increased by Rs. 153 crores. Besides, there were certain other increases in expenditure. At the same time, there was a substantial increase in receipts also. As stated earlier, market borrowings and small savings collections turned out to be considerably higher than originally envisaged and revenue receipts also showed greater buoyancy. Taking into account all factors, deficit financing in 1972-73 is now estimated to amount to about Rs. 550 crores.

25. The order of deficit financing indicated above, following an even larger dose of deficit financing in the preceding year, has exerted an inflationary pressure on the economy. Consequently, deficit financing in 1973-74 has been taken at the modest level of Rs. 85 crores. It may however, be noted that the estimates for 1973-74 do not make any provision for the additional expenditure that may be involved as a result of the final recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Every effort will have to be made, therefore, to ensure that deficit financing is kept within reasonable limits, so that it does not aggravate the price situation which is already a matter of concern and anxiety.

26. It may be added that a scheme for avoidance of overdrafts with the Reserve Bank by State Governments was formulated and successfully operated w.e.f. May 1, 1972. The States extended co-operation in the implementation of this scheme. In terms of the scheme, the overdrafts of States, amounting to Rs. 642 crores at the end of April, 1972, were cleared by provision of ways and means advances and advance release of payments due to States by the Centre. Thereafter, the States were not expected to overdraw on the Reserve Bank except for purely temporary periods not exceeding 7 days. In case any State remains in overdraft position with the Reserve Bank for a continuous period of more than 7 days, there would be automatic suspension of payments by the Bank on behalf of the State concerned and the payments would not be resumed until the overdraft is cleared. To enable the States to tide over temporary or seasonal difficulties, the limits for clean ways and means advances by the Reserve Bank have been quadrupled.

27. A part of the ways and means advances given to the States for clearance of their overdrafts was repaid by them in 1972-73 and the balance amount of Rs. 421 crores would be recovered during the course of the next few years. In effect, therefore, the Central Government took over past deficits amounting to Rs. 421 crores from the States, thereby increasing, though notionally, the deficit in the Central Budget by this amount with a corresponding adjustment in the books of the States.

Central assistance for State Plans

28. The Central assistance allocated for State Plans in 1973-74 is Rs. 855 crores as against the original allocation of Rs. 719 crores for 1972-73. As stated earlier, the allocation for 1972-73 was subsequently increased by Rs. 55 crores.

Estimates of Resources for the Plan—Centre and States

(Rs. crores)

	Annual Plan, 1972-73*			Annual Plan, 1973-74†		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Domestic Budgetary resources, other than negotiated loans from LIC and State enterprises' market borrowings, at 1968-69 rates of taxes, fares, freights and tariffs	1,538	456	1,994	1,576	366	1,942
1. Balance from current revenues at 1968-69 rates of taxation ..	215	166§	381	101	-46§	55
2. Contribution of public enterprises at 1968-69 fares, freights and tariffs—						
(a) Railways	-41	..	-41	-111	..	-111
(b) Posts & Telegraphs ..	56	..	56	93	..	93
(c) IDC, ARC, REC, DVC and Central Power Generation Units	76	..	76	34	..	34
(d) Others	138	67	205	126	53	179
3. Retained profits of Reserve Bank	75	14||	89	80	25||	105
4. Market borrowings of Central and State Governments (net)	215	109	324	325	148	474
5. Borrowings by FCI and financial institutions						
(a) Food Corporation of India	95	..	95	100	..	100
(b) Financial Institutions ..	37	..	37	59	..	59
6. Small Savings	80	150	230	85	240	325
7. Annuity deposits, compulsory deposits, prize bonds and gold bonds	-16	..	-16	-18	..	-18
8. State provident funds	99	68	167	115	88	203
9. Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	509	-118	391	586	-142	444
II. Additional resource mobilisation	930	305	1,235	1,274	394	1,668
(a) By Centre†	930	..	930	1,274	..	1,274
(i) 1969-70 measures ..	160	..	160	170	..	170
(ii) 1970-71 measures ..	210	..	210	226	..	226
(iii) 1971-72 measures ..	410	..	410	433	..	433
(iv) 1972-73 measures ..	150	..	150	152π	..	152π
(v) 1973-74 measures ..	..	..	..	293	..	293

ANNEXURE—*contd.*

Rs. in crores)

	Annual Plan, 1972-73*			Annual Plan, 1973-74†		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) By States .. ..	..	305	305	..	394	394
(i) 1969-70 measures .. ..	..	101	101	..	109	109
(ii) 1970-71 measures .. ..	..	52	52	..	58	58
(iii) 1971-72 measures .. ..	..	64	64	..	67	67
(iv) 1972-73 measures .. ..	..	88	88	..	113	113
(v) 1973-74 measures .. ..	..	..	..	..	47	47
III. Loans from LIC and State Enterprises' market borrowing (Gross). .. ..	..	189	189	..	221	221
1. LIC Loans to State Governments for housing and water supply .. ..	..	28	28	..	27	27
2. Market borrowings of State enterprises .. ..	..	113	113	..	139	139
3. LIC loans to State enterprises .. ..	..	48	48	..	55	55
IV. Total Domestic Budgetary Resources	2,466	950	3,418	2,850	981	3,831
V. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance (net)** :	380	..	380	448	..	448
(a) Other than PL 480	384	..	384	416	..	416
(b) PL 480 assistance	—4	..	—4	32	..	32
VI. Deficit Financing	242	—67	175	85	..	85
VII. Aggregate resources	3,090	883	3,973	3,383	981	4,364
VIII. Assistance for State Plans	—719	719	..	—855	855	..
IX. Resources for the Plan	2,371	1,602	3,973	2,528	1,836	4,364

*As prepared at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1972-73.

†The estimates for the Centre represent Budget Estimates, while those for the States are based on the discussions held with them during September—December, 1972.

‡Net of States' share.

§Includes States' share in additional taxation by the Centre.

||Reserve Bank loans to State Governments for participation in the share capital of cooperatives.

πNet of concessions granted subsequent to the formulation of the Annual plan for 1972-73.

**Net of loan repayments only. Interest payments have been allowed for calculating the balance from current revenues.

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND ALLIED SECTORS

Agricultural Production

The All-India targets of production of foodgrains and major commercial crops for 1973-74 are given below:

TABLE 1: *Targets of Crop Production for the year 1973-74*

Crop		Unit	1973-7 Target
Foodgrains	.. .. .	Million tonnes	115.00
Oilseeds	.. .. .	Do.	9.40
Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	.. .. .	Do.	13.50
Cotton	.. .. .	Million bales	6.50
Jute	.. .. .	Do.	5.60

2. The All-India crop production targets set for the year 1973-74 are lower than the aggregate of targets adopted by various States as given in Annexure I. These have been arrived at after realistically viewing the constraint in the supply of inputs, particularly fertilizers, without in any way implying a curtailment of the operational programmes envisaged for the States. The All-India targets will form the base level for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Agricultural Programmes

3. The targets of agricultural programmes for the year 1973-74, along with anticipated achievements during 1972-73, and the achievements in the previous years are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2: *Agricultural Programmes Targets for 1973-74*

Programme	Unit	Four- th Plan Tar- get	Actual Achievement			1972-73		All- India target for 1973- 74
			1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	Tar- get	Anti- cipa- ted achie- ve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. High Yielding varieties Programme								
	Million							
Paddy	.. .. . hectares	10.10	4.34	5.86	7.41	9.00	8.64	10.00
Wheat	.. .. . "	7.70	4.92	6.48	7.63	8.52	10.24	10.30

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Muze	Million hectares	1.20	0.42	0.47	0.44	0.50	0.50	0.55
Towar	..	.	„	3.20	0.55	0.80	0.69	1.10	0.90	1.15
Bajra	„							
Consumption of Chemical fertilisers			Million Tonnes							
Nitrogenous (N)	..			3.20	1.36	1.48	1.74	2.20	2.10	2.50
Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	..			1.40	0.42	0.49	0.58	0.80	0.66	0.80
Potassic (K ₂ O)	..			0.79	0.21	0.24	0.30	0.45	0.36	0.50
Plant protection	..		Million hectares	80.00	34.78	43.47	42.95	56.00	41.88	63.70
Minor Irrigation	..		Do.	7.20	1.26	1.58	1.47	1.60	1.38	1.55
Soil Conservation	on									
Agricultural Lands	..		Do.	5.65	1.32	1.40	1.35	1.29	1.37	1.27

Agricultural Research and Extension

4. Research on sunflower is proposed to be intensified. Coordinating research project on cotton will be further intensified. Research on pulse crops has so far received insufficient attention. During 1973-74, a stepping-up is contemplated in the research effort relating to pulses. Research on pulse crops is also going to receive greater attention as a part of the activities under the All-India Research Project on Dry Farming.

5. The programme of national demonstrations will be intensively implemented in all the 100 districts and extensively in other districts of the country. Out of 700 national demonstrations in districts other than intensive ones, 80 demonstrations would be specifically conducted in dry farming areas. During 1973-74, it is also contemplated to carry out national demonstrations on sugarcane crop in 16 selected districts all over the country.

Agricultural Inputs

6. With regard to chemical fertilizers, as against the Fourth Plan target of consumption of 3.20 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers, the anticipated off-take during the year 1972-73 was of the order of 2.01 million tonnes, as against this, the target for the year 1973-74 is placed at 2.50 million tonnes. As for plant protection, as against the Fourth Plan target of covering 80.00 million hectares the area anticipated to be covered by the end of 1972-73 is placed at 41.89 million hectares. The target for 1973-74 is placed at 63.70 million targets.

Minor Irrigation

7. As against the Fourth Plan target of covering 7.20 million hectares under minor irrigation, an area of about 5.67 million hectares is anticipated to be covered upto the end of 1972-73. The target for the year 1973-74 in respect of minor irrigation is placed at an additional coverage of area of 1.55 million hectares.

Major and Medium Irrigation

8. The Fourth Five Year Plan contemplated an increase of 4.7 million hectares in irrigation potential and 3.89 million hectares in utilisation, raising the total to 23.3 million hectares and 20.8 million hectares respectively. The achievement during the first three years of the Plan was of the order of 1.42 million hectares of additional potential and 0.96 million hectares of utilisation. The anticipated achievement during 1972-73 is placed at 0.84 million hectares of additional potential and 0.76 million hectares of additional utilisation. The level of achievement upto the end of 1972-73, is anticipated at 20.32 million hectares of potential and 18.43 million hectares of utilisation. The targets for the year 1973-74 are placed at 1.06 million hectares of additional potential and 1.21 million hectares of additional utilisation. In respect of continuing schemes, efforts have been made to complete them as far as possible. In the selection of new schemes during 1973-74, preference will be given to schemes in drought-prone and backward areas. The progress in the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation is shown in Annexure II.

Soil Conservation

9. As against the target of covering 5.65 million hectares under soil conservation of agricultural lands, a total of about 5.46 million hectares is anticipated to be covered upto the end of 1972-73. The target for 1973-74 is placed at an additional area of 1.27 million hectares. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for soil conservation in the catchments of major river valley projects, the main programme comprising of the watersheds management for the catchments of 12 river valley projects is being continued in the year 1973-74. During the year 1973-74 all the approved soil and water-Management Pilot Projects numbering 25 are expected to be functioning throughout the country.

Command Area Development

10. Following the Mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan, the outlay of Rs. 15 crores for this head of development was augmented by another Rs. 10 crores. The Central Sector programmes providing for establishment of regulated markets, link roads and storage godowns

contemplated to be extended to the command areas during the year 1973-74 in a number of projects viz. Chambal (Madhya Pradesh), Mahanadi (Orissa), Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh) and Gandak (Uttar Pradesh).

Dairy Stock Development

11. During the year 1973-74, in addition to the continuance of the Centrally Sponsored and Central Schemes in operation in the previous year, it is envisaged to complete the setting up of stockmen centres and provide other infra-structure for effective implementation of the intensive Cattle Development Projects in DMS areas. The two existing Central Cattle Breeding Farms, at Koraput (Orissa) and Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) and the third for Holstein Friesian Cattle (site not yet finalised) are contemplated to be completed during 1973-74. The extension of Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm at Hellsar Ghatta is proposed to be carried out. The calf rearing scheme for salvaging superior calves born from the cattle taken from the breeding tracks to the milk colonies in Bombay and Calcutta is going to be strengthened. A new scheme for rearing of cross-bred calves at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, is proposed to be taken up. The Regional Forage Demonstration Centres at Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu), Mamidipally (Andhra Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Shehoma (Jammu & Kashmir) are envisaged to become operational during the year. In view of the importance for improving the herd, the preparatory work for the project on intensive cross breeding of cattle with imported frozen semen in selected areas is going to be consolidated during the year.

Agricultural Credit

12. Cooperatives, the main institutional agency for providing agricultural credit continued to meet the increasing demands in the agriculture sector. The short and medium term loans advanced by the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies were of the order of Rs. 542 crores in 1969-70, and the same increased to about Rs. 578 crores during 1970-71. The target for 1973-74, the terminal year of the Fourth Plan is placed at Rs. 750 crores. The long-term lending by the Land Development Banks, which stood at Rs. 123.67 crores during 1969-70, is anticipated to increase to Rs. 578 crores, by the close of 1972-73 and the target of additional lending for 1973-74 is placed at Rs. 160 crores. Thus, as against the Fourth Plan target of Rs. 700 crores, an achievement of around Rs. 740 crores is anticipated by the close of 1973-74.

*Statewise Targets of Production of Foodgrains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane
Cotton and Jute for the year 1973-74*

Serial No.	State/Union Territories	Food- grains	Oilseeds (Lakh Tonnes)	Sugarcane (Lakh bales each of 180 kg)	Cotton	Jute
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	13.80	11.60	2.20	..
2	Assam	25.00	0.94	1.60	..	12.11
3	Bihar	110.00	1.25	7.00	..	7.51
4	Gujarat	44.00	17.78	2.50	23.00	..
5	Haryana	50.00	1.30	..	4.50	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	13.00	..	8.00	..	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	11.00	..	..	..	..
8	Kerala	15.00	0.30	0.63	0.11	..
9	Madhya Pradesh	121.00	6.50	1.54	5.90	..
10	Maharashtra	78.00	6.50	13.00	13.00	..
11	Meghalaya	1.60	0.03	..	0.04	0.51
12	Manipur	2.80	..	..	..	..
13	Mysore	62.00	8.50	8.80	7.00	..
14	Nagaland	0.80	..	0.43	..	..
15	Orissa	60.00	2.40	2.00	..	4.21
16	Punjab	84.00	3.50	5.50	10.50	..
17	Rajasthan	78.00	4.00	1.20	4.70	..
18	Tamil Nadu	79.00	13.00	11.00	4.50	..
19	Uttar Pradesh	205.00	19.00	62.00	0.60	2.01
20	West Bengal	85.00	0.90	2.00	..	40.01
21	Tripura	3.00	0.03	..	0.03	0.91

ANNEXURE II

Creation of Irrigation Potential and its utilisation from Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

('000 hectares gross)

Serial No.	Name of State			Benefit from Plan Schemes at the end of 1972-73 (anticipated)		Additional benefits during 1973-74 (target)	
				Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2			3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	873	740	42	30
2	Assam	..	..	40	34	5	5
3	Bihar	..	..	1,408	858	226	375
4	Gujarat	..	..	634	410	55	64
5	Haryana	..	..	1,000	957	50	43
6	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	26	26	6	3
7	Kerala	..	..	223	223	66	66
8	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	454	324	54	73
9	Maharashtra	..	..	515	221	160	92
10	Mysore	..	..	574	481	74	103
11	Orissa	..	..	813	762	68	92
12	Punjab	..	..	785	767	15	13
13	Rajasthan	..	..	817	738	20	18
14	Tamil Nadu	..	..	266	235	4	34
15	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	1,342	1,194	144	96
16	West Bengal	..	..	882	787	66	104
<i>Total (All States) Plan Scheme</i>				10,652	8,757	1,055	1,211
<i>Pre-Plan Schemes</i>				9,668	9,668	..	..
<i>Total</i>				20,320	18,425	1,055	1,211

ANNEXURE III.

Outlays on Agriculture and allied Programmes by main heads of development—1973-74

(Rs. in crores)

Serial No.	Head of Development	States	Union Territories	Central and Centrally Sponsored	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agricultural Research & Education	76.74	2.28	50.22	129.24
2	Agricultural Production				
3	Land Reforms				
4	Development of Small Farmers & Agricultural Labour ..	1.06	0.02	42.00	43.08
5	Minor Irrigation	118.24	0.75	4.20	123.19
6	Soil Conservation	27.87	0.69	2.63	31.19
7	Area Development	7.40	..	4.00	11.40
8	Animal Husbandry	18.39	0.91	13.46	43.68
9	Dairying & Milk Supply	10.75	0.17		
10	Fisheries	10.49	0.90	3.65	15.04
11	Forestry	22.70	1.10	6.87	30.67
12	Warehousing & Marketing	4.28	0.05	7.92	12.25
13	Food processing .. ..	..	..	3.45	3.45
14	Central support to financial Institutions .. ..	..	..	70.00	70.00
15	Buffer stock of Agricultural Commodities .. ..	..	..	100.00	100.00
16	Cooperation	49.82	0.62	40.56	91.00
17	Community Development including crash scheme for rural employment	16.14	0.70	50.04	66.88
18	Panchayats	2.45	0.06	2.00	4.51
<i>Total (Agri. Programmes)</i> ..		366.33	8.25	401.00	775.58
19	Major & Medium Irrigation ..	258.66	1.05	2.73	262.44
20	Flood control	28.01	1.97	1.77	31.75
<i>Total - Irrigation and Flood Control</i>		286.67	3.02	4.50	294.19

CHAPTER 4

POWER

The installed generating capacity in the country at the beginning of the 1972-73 was 16.96 m.kw. During the year 1972-73, 1.5 m.kw of additional generating capacity from 22 generation schemes was targeted to be added. Under 'Rural Electrification Programme' 3,00,000 pump sets were planned to be electrified during the year. The actual addition to the capacity during the current year is likely to be 0.572 m.kw. About 2,50,000 pump sets are expected to be electrified.

2. The delay in commissioning the power projects and the widespread drought prevailing over the country has resulted in power shortages in all the region except the Eastern and the North-Eastern regions. In the Eastern region, power shortages occurred because of series of break-downs in generating capacities in DVC and DPL power stations and also owing to lack of adequate transmission facilities.

Financial Outlays 1972-73

3. The Annual Plan outlay for 1972-73 on Power Development programmes was Rs. 602.83 crores. The actual expenditure is anticipated to reach Rs. 644.63 crores, the increase being mainly in generation (Rs. 33 crores). The expenditure in the States, Union Territories and the Central Sector is shown below in table 1:

TABLE 1. *Expenditure on Power Schemes 1972-73*
(Rs. in Crores)

			Centre	Centrally Sponsored	States	U.Ts.	Total
Approved Plan	...	...	123.71	11.50	456.59	11.03	602.83
Anticipated Outlay	...	...	126.41	13.00	491.74	13.48	64.63

Financial Outlays 1973-74

4. A provision of Rs. 687.39 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1973-74 as in Table 2:

TABLE 2: *Provision for Power Schemes in 1973-74*

(Rs. in crores)

			States	Union Territories	Centre	Centrally Sponsored	Total
Generation	...	...	292.22	0.86	64.07	...	357.15
Transmission and Distribution			176.87	18.44	2.01	13.75	206.07
Rural Electrification	...		52.89	2.06	52.50*	...	107.45
Miscellaneous	...	...	10.05	1.00	5.67	...	16.72
<i>Total</i>			532.03	17.36	124.25†	13.75	687.39

Targets for 1973-74

5. It is expected that 1,925 m.kw of additional capacity (including the capacities that have slipped into 1973-74 from 1972-73) would be going into operation during 1973-74, bringing the total capacity to 19,457 m.kw by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Compared to the Fourth Plan target of 23 m.kw which provided for an addition of 9 m.kw during the five years, the shortfall during the Fourth Plan would be of the order of 43%. At *Annexures I and II*, the capacity that is expected to go into operation in each of the regions stations has been indicated.

Construction of Transmission Lines

6. Construction of transmission lines has been given priority in the Annual Plan and a provision of Rs. 206.00 crores has been provided in the States' Plans for this programme. The Transmission and Distribution programme, however, would be largely dependent upon the availability of steel.

Inter-State Lines

7. A programme of construction of 37 inter-State lines was included in the Fourth Plan. At the beginning of 1972-73 three inter-State lines had been completed, and work on 19 was under various stages of construction. During the year work on 13 new lines was undertaken. It is expected that 7 of these lines would get completed during 1972-73, and work on 25 lines would be continued during 1973-74. In addition,

*Includes provision of Rs. 2.50 crores for electrification of Harijan Basti.

†Subject to finalisation of DVC programmes.

work on two new lines is expected to be started during 1973-74. It is expected that five more lines would get completed during 1973-74. Work on 22 lines would be carried over into Fifth Plan period. During 1973-74, an outlay of Rs. 13.75 crores has been provided for the construction of inter-State inter-Regional lines. In addition, provision has also been made for setting up Central Load Despatch Stations in the regions. However, work on the inter-State lines as also on the Central Load Despatch Stations has made very slow progress.

Integrated Operation

8. On 15th August, 1972, integrated operation, on a preliminary scale, was initiated in the Southern Region. The scheme for setting up Central Load Despatch Centre for the Northern region has been approved. The projects for Central Load Despatch Station in other regions are under preparation.

Rural Electrification

9. With a Plan provision of Rs. 54.95 crores in 1973-74 in the State Sector and Rs. 50 crores in the Annual Plan of Rural Electrification Corporation, it is expected that 3,00,000 pump sets would be energised during 1973-74. In addition, the State anticipate to electrify about 13,000 villages during the year. Thus, by the end of the Fourth Plan, about 24,20,000 pump sets would be in operation and 1,48,000 villages would have been electrified in the country. In addition Rs. 2.5 crores would be made available by centre through Rural Electrification Corporation for electrification of Harijan Bastis.

Power Position in 1973-74

10. Northern Regions: During Summer of 1973-74, the region is likely to experience acute power shortage. With the onset of the monsoon and with the replenishment of Bhakra, Rihand and Chambal reservoirs, the power position in the region is likely to ease. It is expected that with the commissioning of the first unit in Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (235 MW), Badarpur Thermal Power Station (100 MW), Bhatinda Thermal Power Station (110 MW) Obra Thermal Power Station (200 MW), Chibro Hydrel Station (120 MW) .Power position in the region would improve considerably. Uttar Pradesh, however, is likely to continue to be deficit.

11. Western Region: During Summer of 1973, the region is likely to continue to be deficit. When the Koyna reservoir is replenished during the monsoon, power position in the region would considerably ease. One unit of 120 MW is expected to go into operation in Koradi Thermal Station in the second half of 1973, and would further ease the situation in the region. The region, however would operate without any standby.

12. Southern Region: This region is indicating that acute power shortage is likely to continue till the onset of the monsoon when the reservoirs in Kerala and Mysore States would get replenished. These States could then provide assistance to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. One unit of 110 MW is expected to go into operation in Ennore (Fourth Unit), and one unit of 110 MW in Kothagudem Thermal Station. In addition, Balimela Hydro Electric Station in Orissa is expected to go into operation by June this year and feed about 100 MW into Andhra Pradesh, there being no other outlet for the station.

13. Eastern Region: The power position in the Eastern Region has become difficult because of poor maintenance of the thermal stations of the DVC and DPL. Action has been taken to repair the broken down Plants and these are expected to be in full operation by the end of June this year. Power position in this region would, therefore, be satisfactory except where due to lack of transmission facilities power supply cannot be fully met. One set of 120 MW in Santaldih thermal power station is expected to go into operation in June this year. However, there being no adequate outlet for this station, this additional capacity would only enable stabilisation of the power position in West Bengal. In Chandrapura thermal power station of DVC, a 120 MW set is expected to go into operation by the end of 1973. This unit again will have no outlet and would only provide additional standby in the station.

14. North-Eastern Region: Power position in this region would continue to be satisfactory.

ANNEXURE I

Additional Installed Generating Capacity during 1972-73

Region/Schemes					Target (MW)	Anticipated (MW)
<i>Southern Region</i>						
Kothagudam Thermal Station	...	...	...	...	110	...
Kuttiadi H.E. Scheme	...	...	...	...	75	75
Ennore Thermal Station	...	...	...	...	110	...
<i>Northern Region</i>						
U.B.D.C. H.E. Scheme	...	...	...	...	30	15
Sumbal, H.E., Scheme	...	...	...	...	22	...
Jowahar Sagar H.E. Scheme	...	...	...	...	33	66
Yamuna Stage II Chibro	...	...	...	...	60	...
Obra Thermal Extension	...	...	...	...	100	...
Nogli Hydel ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Badarpur Thermal Station	...	...	...	...	100	...
Ranapratap Sagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atomic Power Station	...	...	...	...	235	...
<i>Eastern Region</i>						
Kosi H.E. Scheme	...	...	...	...	5	5
Balimela H.E. Scheme	...	...	...	...	60	...
Jaldhaka H.E. Scheme	...	...	...	...	9	9
Little Ranjit H.E. Scheme	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chandrapura (DVC)	...	...	...	...	120	...
<i>Western Region</i>						
Dhuvaran Thermal Station	...	...	...	...	280	280
Purli Thermal Station	...	...	...	...	30	30
Vir H.E. Scheme	...	...	...	...	9	...
<i>North Eastern Region</i>						
Gauhati Thermal Station	...	...	...	...	30	30
Garro Hills	...	...	...	...	5	5
Bokaro Steel Plant (non-utility)	...	...	...	...	122	55
<i>Total</i>					1,547	572

ANNEXURE II

*Additional Generating Capacity Expected to be Commissioned during
1973-74*

Region Schemes	Anticipated Additional benefits (MW)				
<i>Southern Region</i>					
Kothagudem Thermal Station	220
Ennore Thermal Station	110
<i>Northern Region</i>					
U.B.D.C. H.E. Scheme	15
Bhatinda Thermal Station	110
Chenani H.E. Scheme	9.2
Sumbal H.E.	11
Jawaharsagar H.E. Scheme	33
Yamuna Stage II	120
Obra Thermal Station Extension	200
Badarpur Thermal Station	200
RAPP Nuclear	235
<i>Eastern Region</i>					
Kosi H.E. Scheme	5
Balimela H.E. Scheme	120
Santalidih Thermal Station	120
Chandrapura Thermal Station (DVC)	120
<i>Western Region</i>					
Vir H.E. Scheme	9
Koradi Thermal Station	120
Ukai H.E. Scheme	75
<i>North Eastern Region</i>					
Namrup Extension	30
Bokaro Steel Plant	67.5
(Non Utility)	1924.7

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Performance in 1972-73

There has been a significant recovery in industrial production during 1972-73. As against an increase of about 4.5 per cent in industrial production in 1971-72, the expectations are that the corresponding increase would be of the order of 7 per cent in 1972-73. This has been possible mainly on account of the better availability of raw cotton as well as better performance in industries like steel, industrial machinery, wagon building etc. The liberalised policy of imports of steel contributed significantly to relieving the shortage of steel and boosting up production in the engineering industries. There has also been a measure of buoyancy in the capital goods sector with the step up in investment during the year.

2. Certain strains and stresses in the economy, however, militated against a better performance in industrial production. On account of severe drought conditions in several parts of the country, production of agricultural commodities like raw jute and oil seeds was significantly lower. While in the earlier months of the year, production was adversely affected in many industries on account of transport difficulties, severe shortage of power supply led to significant cut back on production during the latter part of the year.

3. Production and utilisation of capacity in many of the public sector undertakings showed significant improvement during the year. The output in the various plants of Hindustan Steel Limited showed improvement over the level of production achieved in the previous year. The performance of heavy electrical equipment manufacturing projects, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Heavy Engineering Corporation and Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels has also substantially improved. The rate of investment in public sector projects under implementation picked up with the gathering tempo of construction. The first blast furnace of Bokaro was commissioned in October, 1972. Several other projects are in an advanced stage of construction and are expected to be completed during 1973-74. It is estimated that the actual expenditure on industrial and mineral programmes in the public sector during the year 1972-73 will be close to the provision of Rs. 730 75 crores made in the Annual Plan.

4. After a careful review of the policies related to industrial development, the industrial licensing policy was modified so as to reflect the approach to the Fifth Plan and the various other developments that have taken place since the announcement of the earlier licensing policy. The definition of larger industrial houses to be adopted for licensing restrictions has been brought in conformity in all respects with that adopted in the M.R.T.P. Act. A consolidated list of industries which are open, along with other applicants, for the participation of larger industrial houses has been announced. This list includes the core industries of importance to the national economy in the future, industries having direct linkage with such core industries and industries with long-term export potential. The reservation for the small-scale sector with respect to identified industries would continue. Thus, the broad framework of industrial policy for the Fifth Plan has been well set.

Schemes and outlays for 1973-74

5. In the formulation of the Annual Plan 1973-74, account has been taken of the need for speedy completion of the on-going projects. Adequate provision has been made in the Plan for the continuing schemes. Provision, by way of advance action, has also been made for initiating new projects for the Fifth Plan, particularly in industries of long gestation period.

6. The total outlay provided in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 is Rs. 751.57 crores. A major part of this outlay is directed towards accelerating the programme in basic industries like steel, fertiliser, petroleum, mineral development and non-ferrous metals. Of the total outlay in the Central Sector, approximately 28 per cent is allocated for steel, 13 per cent for fertilizers, 10 per cent for petroleum and about 9 per cent for non-ferrous metals.

7. As a result of the steps initiated in 1972-73 it is expected that a greater degree of utilisation of the capacity would be possible in 1973-74, particularly in crucial industries like steel and fertilisers. The steel plants are expected to operate, on an average, at a level of 75 to 80 per cent of the installed capacity. The performance in the fertiliser industry is also expected to improve significantly and an output at the rate of about 85 per cent of the installed capacity from existing units is expected to be achieved. Production of copper is expected to be stepped up to 20,000 tonnes as a result of the partial commissioning of the Khetri Copper Project and better utilisation of the capacity at the Indian Copper Corporation. Cement production is expected to be stepped up to 18 m. tonnes.

8. The targets of production envisaged for 1973-74 for some of the more important industries are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1: 1973-74: *Selected targets of production*

Item	Unit	Target
1. Steel Ingots	Million Tonnes	7.8
2. Alloy and special steels	Thousand Tonnes	247.0
3. Aluminium	"	210.0
4. Copper	"	20.0
5. Zinc	"	30.0
6. Heavy electrical equipment—Turbines (hydro and thermal)	Million KW	2.2
7. Nitrogeous fertilisers (In terms of 'N') ...	Thousand tonnes	1400.0
8. Phosphatic fertilisers	"	400.0
9. Iron Ore	Million "	40.0
10. Coal	"	80.0
11. Crude Petroleum	"	7.8
12. Petroleum products	"	20.5
13. Paper and Paper Board	Thousand "	850.0
14. Cement	Million "	18.0
15. Cotton Cloth (Mill Sector)	" metres	4200
16. Sugar	Thousand Tonnes	4200

9. The salient aspects of the programme contemplated in the Annual Plan, 1973-74, in more important industries are briefly set out below:

Steel

Bokaro Steel Plant

10. With the commissioning of the first phase blast furnace in October, 1972 and the phased commissioning of the units in the steel melting and rolling sections, it is anticipated that about 340 thousand tonnes of ingot steel would be available from this plant during 1973-74. Adequate provision has been made for maintaining the tempo of construction work so that work on the first stage of 1.7 million tonnes per annum of ingot steel, is completed by the middle of 1974.

Hindustan Steel

11. The major item of work on the projects of Hindustan Steel to be progressed during the year is the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant.

In addition, provision has also been made for expediting work on addition of coke making facilities at various steel plants under HSL.

New Steel Plants

12. Investment decision has been taken in respect of the new steel plant at Salem. The DPR is being commissioned and construction work will be taken in hand during the year. This plant will produce special steel flat products inclusive of stainless steels and dynamo grade sheets, and will have an ultimate capacity of 195 thousand tonnes per annum of finished steel.

13. In regard to the other two steel plants at Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam, detailed examination of the feasibility reports has been carried out. Various alternatives including higher capacities and different product-mix are being considered with a view to making these plants economically viable.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminium

14. The production of aluminium is expected to be stepped up during 1973-74 to a level of 210,000 tonnes as against the production of 180,000 tonnes in 1972-73. The alumina section of the Korba project is to be commissioned in the second quarter of 1973; substantial progress in the construction of the aluminium smelter is expected to be achieved during 1973-74. It is also expected that by 1973-74 considerable amount of preparatory work would have been carried out in respect of the public sector project at Ratnagiri.

Copper

15. The production of copper is expected to increase to 20,000 tonnes in 1973-74 against an output of 13,000 tonnes in 1972-73. This will be made possible by larger utilisation of the smelter capacity at the Indian Copper Corporation smelter at Ghatsila. The concentrator and smelter at Khetri are expected to be commissioned during the beginning of 1974 and would in the initial stages be utilising the ore that was stockpiled at the mines. The mining programme is also being stepped up so as to match the ore production with the capacities of the concentrator and the smelter.

Zinc

16. Production of Zinc metal is expected to be stepped up to 30,000 tonnes during 1973-74 against a production of 28,000 tonnes in 1972-73. The doubling of the capacity of Debari Smelter, with synchronised mine development, is expected to be taken up in 1973-74. Construction of Visakhapatnam smelter will also begin during the year.

Heavy Engineering Industry

Heavy Engineering Corporation

17. The measures initiated by the Government during 1972-73 have resulted in improved performance of the various units of HEC. Improvement in performance is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2: *Progress in the performance of H.E.C.*

(Production in tonnes)

						1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 Estimate
1. F.F.P.	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	21,000	30,000
2. HMBP	...	...	...	...	...	23,000	30,500	39,000
3. Increase over the previous year (HMBP)	...	...	...	...	...	(20%)	(25%)	(35.3%)

It is expected that the tempo of production will be further increased during 1973-74.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

18. As a result of the large diversification programme introduced in the NAMC, production has improved significantly. As against an output of Rs. 10.04 crores in 1971-72, the output during 1972-73 has gone up to about Rs. 12.5 crores, which is expected to increase further during 1973-74.

Engineering Industries

19. A large number of orders for power generating equipment were received by the various units of BHEL and HEIL during the year 1972-73. A programme to step up production from the various constituent units of BHEL, so as to achieve full rated production by 1975-76 has been worked out. The production of power generating sets from the units of BHEL and HEIL is expected to increase significantly during 1973-74. Further expansion of the power boiler unit of BHEL at Tiruchi has been undertaken, which will take the ultimate capacity of this unit to 2500 MW per annum.

20. The public sector scooter project at Lucknow is expected to take shape during the year 1973-74. Production from this unit is expected to commence during the year 1974. This will be stepped up rapidly so as to reach the rated capacity of 100 thousands scooters per annum.

21. The two new projects of HMT, namely, Tractor plant at Pinjore and Printing Machinery project at Kalamassery are being taken in hand. Assembly of tractors has already commenced at Pinjore, while the first printing machine is expected to be put on the market during the year.

Fertilisers

22. Several new fertilizer projects are expected to be completed/commissioned during 1973-74. As a result, the installed capacity of the industry will be stepped up by about 8 lakh tonnes of nitrogen during the year. Significant advance is also expected to be made on a number of other projects which are currently under implementation.

23. The output is also expected to be appreciably higher as compared to 1972-73; the targets of production are placed at 1.4 million tonnes of nitrogen and 4,00,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1973-74.

Iron Ore

24. The production of iron ore which stood at about 34 m. tonnes in 1972-73 is expected to go up to around 40 m. tonnes by 1973-74. The increase in the production will be largely contributed from the Bihar-Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore regions.

Coal

25. The production of coal is expected to reach 80 m. tonnes in 1973-74, representing a step up of about 5 million tonnes over the level of production in 1972-73. With the commissioning of the Bokaro steel plant, the demand for washed coals is expected to increase in 1973-74, enabling fuller utilisation of the capacities at the Kathara and Sawang washeries.

26. Considerable importance is attached to initiating a programme of reconstruction, rehabilitation and expansion of coal mines with a view to gearing up the industry to undertake the considerable increase in production required during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The formulation of a viable and scientific programme on these lines has become possible as a result of the nationalisation of the coal industry. Detailed studies for the reconstruction and reorganisation of mines have already been commissioned. These programmes are expected to be initiated during 1973-74.

27. Apart from the projects under implementation, the National Coal Development Corporation propose to initiate advance action during 1973-74 on 14 new projects. The expected output of coal mines under National Coal Development Corporation is placed at around 19 million tonnes in 1973-74, representing a step up of 3 million tonnes over the previous year.

Mineral Oil

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

28. During this year, the ONGC has plans to start an intensive programme of exploratory operations. It is proposed to drill 204, 470 metres to achieve the production of 4.6 m. tonnes of crude and 455 million cubic metres of gas. Drilling of wells in deep water in the "Bombay high" area, will also start during this year. It is hoped that the first well would be spudded early in 1973.

Refineries

29. Under the first stage of pipe line expansion scheme of Oil India, installation of additional pumps between Moran and Gauhati sector and provision of new plungers for Bongaigaon would be undertaken.

30. The Haldia Refinery projects is in an advanced stage of completion and the fuel sector is expected to be completed by the middle of 1973 while the Lube Sector is likely to be commissioned in early 1974.

31. For the processing of imported crude at Barauni Refinery Stage I, new process units are being set up and the work is likely to be completed by the middle of 1974.

32. Progress is also expected to be made on the Bongaigaon Refinery Project.

33. The Haldia-Rajbandh Product Pipe Line would be completed with the commissioning of the Maurigram to Rajband pipe line by July, 1973.

Paper and Newsprint

(i) Paper and Paperboard

34. The total capacity for paper and paperboard is likely to increase to a little over one million tonnes and production to about 850,000 tonnes per annum by the end of 1973-74 thus fulfilling the indicative targets envisaged for the plan. The increase in capacity during 1973-74 is expected to be achieved through expansion of some of the existing units and on account of materialisation of a few expansion schemes licensed under the 'Crash Programme'.

35. It is expected that considerable progress would be made on the implementation of the Nagaland Pulp & Paper Project already

taken in hand by the Hindustan Paper Corporation. During 1973-74, construction work is also expected to be started on the Assam (Now-gong) Paper Project. The project envisages a capacity of 80,000 tonnes of pulp per annum, of which 50,000 tonnes would be converted into paper.

(ii) *Newsprint*

36. The expansion of the pulp and recovery sections of Nepa Mills are expected to be completed during 1974-75 as a result of which the pulp and paper making capacities of the mill would be balanced. Production of newsprint from Nepa Mills is expected to reach a level of 65,000 tonnes during 1974-75.

Cement

37. Production of cement is expected to increase by 1.5 m. tonnes reaching a production level of 18 m. tonnes by 1973-74.

38. The construction of the new projects under the Cement Corporation of India at Bokajan and Paonta as well as Mandhar expansion is expected to make progress during 1973-74. In addition, the Cement Corporation is also expected to complete studies on further new projects to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

CHAPTER 6

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

An outlay of Rs. 699.70 crores has been provided for transport and communications programme in 1973-74 against the likely expenditure of Rs. 828.57 crores in 1972-73. The break-up of the Plan outlay and expenditure between Centre, States and Union Territories for 1972-73 and 1973-74 is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: *Plan outlay*

(Rs. crores)

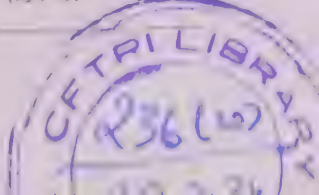
	Fourth Plan provision	1972-73 estimated expenditure	1973-74 Outlay
Centre	2,622.00	657.13	550.65
Centrally Sponsored	42.00	11.41	9.00
States	483.00	147.30	128.80
Union Territories... ..	90.00	12.73	11.25
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,237.00</i>	<i>828.57</i>	<i>699.70</i>

2. The following table indicates the provision for 1973-74 and estimated expenditure in 1972-73 by major programme together with the Fourth Plan provision.

TABLE 2: *Plan Outlay on Transport and Communications*

(Rs. crores)

	Fourth Plan provision	1972-73 estimated expenditure	1973-74 Outlay
Railways	1,050	224.81	200.00
Roads	871	227.98	189.53
Road Transport	92	27.88	23.53
Major Ports	160	57.95	45.05
Minor Ports	35	7.58	4.18
Shipping	141	51.86	65.20
Inland Water Transport	12	3.79	3.01
Lighthouses	7	1.47	2.00
Farakka Barrage	70	9.78	7.00
Civil Air Transport	203	51.90	28.40
Tourism	36	13.93	12.91
Communications	520	140.38	108.89
Broadcasting	40	9.26	10.00
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,237</i>	<i>828.57</i>	<i>699.70</i>



A statement showing the details of the provision made for various programmes in the Centre and States is given in Annexure.

Railways

3. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, provision was made for originating railway freight traffic to increase from 205 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 265 million tonnes in 1973-74. The growth of traffic has, however, been considerably below expectation. In 1969-70, the originating traffic amounted to 207.9 million tonnes and it fell to 196.5 million tonnes in 1970-71. In 1971-72, the traffic materialised was 197.8 million tonnes against the original anticipation of 208 million tonnes. Having regard to the trend of traffic, the estimate for 1973-74 was reduced in the mid-term appraisal to 240.5 million tonnes. According to present estimates, the traffic in 1972-73 is expected to be of the order of 205 million tonnes and an increase of 10 million tonnes in the traffic is anticipated in 1973-74.

4. Although there has been a shortfall in the originating traffic, there has been a steady increase in the lead of traffic on the railways. Thus, in the first three years of the Fourth Plan, the lead of traffic has on an average increased by about 3 per cent per year.

5. Unlike freight traffic, passenger traffic on the railways has registered a steady increase during the Fourth Plan period. The Fourth Plan programme provided for an increase of about 20 per cent in passenger vehicle kilometres for non-suburban traffic and of 31 per cent in EMU services. During the first three years of the Plan i.e. by the end of 1971-72 on an average, there was an increase of about 3.6 per cent per annum in non-suburban originating passenger traffic and of 6.4 per cent per annum in suburban traffic. For 1973-74, an increase of about 4 per cent has been assumed in the total passenger earnings over 1972-73.

6. In view of the constraint of resources and need for economy, Railway's investment programme for 1973-74 has been formulated to meet the immediate operational requirements keeping in view the long term objectives of planned development. Table 3 shows the expenditure on different railway programmes in 1971-72, 1972-73 and the outlay for 1973-74:

TABLE 3: *Outlay for railway development programme*

Rs. Crores

Serial No.	Plan head	Actuals 1971-72	Revised Estimates 1972-73	Budget Estimates 1973-74
1.	Rolling Stock	109.78	137.28	161.04
2.	Machinery and Plant	3.16	8.82	4.51
3.	Track Renewals	30.75	37.33	45.13
4.	Bridge Works	4.28	7.58	10.30
5.	Traffic Facilities	41.56	55.76	62.17
6.	Signalling and Interlocking works etc.	16.98	14.44	11.58
7.	Workshops (including production units)	2.64	6.53	6.10
8.	Electrification	12.85	14.12	17.30
9.	Other Electrical Works	5.29	3.25	4.33
10.	Staff Quarters	6.12	6.19	7.57
11.	Staff welfare	3.27	3.18	4.11
12.	Passenger amenities	3.83	3.82	4.05
13.	New Lines	13.29	13.71	12.85
14.	Restorations of dismantled lines ... ..	.05	.01	...
15.	Other specified works	2.23	2.43	2.86
16.	Taking over of Open line wires from P. & T. Department	0.41	0.92	1.00
17.	Investment in road services	4.41	4.77	...
18.	Inventories etc.	48.24	15.90	4.78
19.	Metropolitan transprt projects	0.70	3.25	8.00
	Probable savings ... ..	...	..	(—) 20.56
	Total	309.84	339.29	337.54
	Deduct expenditure on depreciation	90.88	114.48	137.54
	Plan outlay	218.96	225.81	200.00

7. In 1973-74, the manufacture of rolling stock including locomotives, coaches and wagons is proposed to be stepped up further. The programme for the acquisition of rolling stock including replacement in 1971-72 and 1972-73 and as proposed for 1973-74 requirements is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4: *Acquisition of rolling stock (numbers)*

	acquisition in 1971-72	anticipated acquisition in 1972-73	programme of acquisition in 1973-74
1. Locomotives—			
Steam	19	...	...
Electric	46	62	76
Diesel	145	169	216
2. Wagons (in term of 4 wheelers)	8533	12000	29873
3. Coaching stock (including EMU)	1160	1516	1560

8. A major part of the outlay provided for the works programme is for works already in progress. It is proposed to continue work on electrification and new line projects besides doubling of track and other line capacity works.

Roads

9. An outlay of Rs. 80 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1973-74 for the road development programmes in the Central sector. This includes inter alia Rs. 63 crores for the development of national highways, Rs. 5 crores for special roads, Rs. 4 crores for the roads of inter-State and economic importance, Rs. 3.8 crores for tools, plant and machinery and Rs. 3 crores for advancement of loans to State Governments for purchase of machinery. The outlay for 1973-74 also includes a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs for advance action by way of investigation of schemes and preparation of projects for the Fifth Plan. This scheme is specially intended to provide employment opportunities to the educated unemployment, specially technical persons.

10. As in the preceding years, the major programme in the Central sector during 1973-74 would be development of existing national highways. During the Fourth Plan, work has so far been undertaken on a total length of 5940 kilometres of national highways, of which work on 1200 kms. is estimated to have been completed during the first four years of the Plan and on the remaining length, work is in various stages of progress. With the bank of sanctions to schemes already built up and the organisational augmentation done by the State Public Works Departments, the work on the national highway programme is expected to be further streamlined in 1973-74. In 1971-72, 4819 kms. of roads were declared as new national highways and development work on these national highways is also proposed to be taken up in 1973-74.

11. An outlay of about Rs. 110 crores has been provided in 1973-74 for the road development programmes in the States and Union Territories. A major part of the work will be on schemes already in progress. Emphasis is being laid on the completion as far as possible, of all the spill-over schemes included in the Fourth Plan. The development of rural roads will receive increased emphasis in 1973-74.

Road Transport

12. The Fourth Plan includes a provision of about Rs. 89 crores (excluding Rs. 3 crores for Centre) for States and Union Territories for augmenting the services of the nationalised road transport undertakings. The development expenditure on the State road transport undertakings during the first four years of the Plan is estimated at about Rs. 88 crores and a sum of Rs. 21.53 crores has been provided in 1973-74 for these undertakings. In the Central sector, a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for the programme of the Delhi Transport Corporation.

Major Ports

13. The volume of traffic handled by major ports is estimated to increase from about 59 million tonnes in 1971-72 to about 62 million tonnes in 1972-73 and further to about 65-66 million tonnes in 1973-74. The main increase in the traffic in 1973-74 is expected to be on account of POL, iron ore for export and other general cargo.

14. A total outlay of Rs. 67.66 crores has been provided in 1973-74 for development programmes of major ports including Rs. 45.05 crores by way of Central assistance and Rs. 22.61 crores to be found from internal resources of the ports. In 1972-73 (Revised Estimates), the total provision was Rs. 78.25 crores including Rs. 57.95 crores by way of Central assistance and Rs. 20.30 crores on account of internal resources. It is estimated that on the basis of the allocations made for 1973-74, the total expenditure on the development programmes of the major ports in the Fourth Plan may come to about Rs. 288 crores including the ports' internal resources against the original allocation of Rs. 260 crores in the Fourth Plan.

15. The major part of the outlay for ports in 1973-74 is for works already in progress. It is expected that during 1973-74, some of the major projects on which work is in hand will be either completed or will be nearing completion. The Haldia Dock Project is expected to be commissioned in early 1974. The Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project and the Madras Ore Handling plant are also expected to be completed during the year 1974. The Mormugao development project and the new ports of Mangalore and Tuticorin will be nearing completion during the year. Substantial progress is also expected to be made on Bhagirathi-Hooghly river training scheme which has been taken up to improve the navigability in the river Hooghly.

Minor Ports

16. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in 1973-74 for giving loan assistance to States for development of minor ports under the Centrally sponsored programme. Provision has also been made for development of minor ports in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

Shipping

17. At the end of 1972, the total Indian tonnage was 2.62 million GRT consisting of 0.20 million GRT of coastal tonnage and 2.42 million GRT of overseas tonnage. Further about 15 lakh GRT was on order. At present, Indian shipping tonnage caters, on an average, for about 20 per cent of the country's overseas trade. It is expected that by the end of 1973-74, the total shipping tonnage in the country will reach

a level of about 3.0 million GRT and further about one million GRT will be on order.

Inland Water Transport

18. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for inland water transport for 1973-74 including Rs. 1 crore for Central schemes and an equal amount for Centrally sponsored schemes for giving loans to various State Governments. The main scheme in the Central programme relates to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation which has commenced operation of IWT services between Assam and Calcutta through Bangladesh. The provision also includes about Rs. 3 lakhs for running of commercial services on the Ganga.

Lighthouses

19. A large part of the provision for lighthouses is for the works in progress. The Fourth Plan targets relating to construction of lighthouses and acquisition of necessary equipment are expected to be achieved in the last year of the Plan.

Farakka Barrage

20. A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1973-74 for further work on the project.

Civil Air Transport

21. The programme of the Civil Aviation Department in 1973-74 provides for development works at international airports through recently constituted International Airport Authority (IAA), works at domestic aerodromes, purchase of equipment like crash fire tenders, training, research and development. The programme of the IAA includes extension/improvement of runway at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, acquisition of land, construction of terminal and ancillary buildings, taxiway etc. Under domestic aerodromes, provision has been made inter alia for works at Aurangabad to make it suitable for Boeing 737, extension/construction of runways with taxi tracks at Barapani, Hyderabad, Keshod, strengthening and extension of runway at Mangalore and construction of staff quarters in Delhi. A provision of Rs. 4.51 crores has been made in the Plan of the Civil Aviation Department for development of domestic aerodromes etc. For international airports, a provision of Rs. 5.28 crores has been made under the programme of IAA.

Indian Airlines

22. The programme of Indian Airlines includes instalment payment for the aircraft and equipment already purchased/ordered, workshop expansion, staff quarters and communication systems. During

1973-74, the Indian Airlines is expected to add 3 HS-748 aircraft. With this, the operational fleet of the IA by the end of 1973-74 is likely to comprise 7 Caravelle, 12 Viscount, 9 F.27, 23 HS-748, one Dakota and one Boeing 737. The available tonne kilometres likely to be generated by the end of 1973-74 are estimated at 338 million. Taking into account the capacity that has already been generated by hiring one Boeing 707 aircraft from Air India, the total available capacity is likely to be 86 million ATKM.

Air India

23. The bulk of the provision included in the Plan for 1973-74 is for payment of instalments in respect of aircraft already purchased. Provision has also been made for Hotel Projects at Juhu and Santa Cruz airport, Bombay and for staff quarters. The capacity provided by Air India is expected to increase from the anticipated level of 837 million tonne kms. in 1972-73 to 953 million tonne-kms. in 1973-74.

Meteorology

24. The main scheme for meteorology included in the Plan relates to establishment of regional telecommunication hub at New Delhi as part of World Weather Watch Scheme. Provision has also been made for modernisation of observatories, development of climatology and agricultural meteorology, improvement of forecasting organisations, cyclone warning and research organisation etc. Comparatively higher provision than in the previous year has been made for three autonomous institutes, namely, Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Indian Institute of Geomagnetism and Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology.

Tourism

25. The tourist traffic continued to grow during 1972. As against 89,000 tourists who visited India in 1968, the number rose to 301,000 in 1971 and further to 343,000 in 1972. The number is likely to reach 400,000 in the last year of the Fourth Plan.

26. A provision of Rs. 9 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1973-74 for development of tourism in the Central sector and Rs. 3.91 crores has been provided in the Plans of the States and Union Territories. The Central Plan includes programme for development of Gulmarg, Kovalam, Kulu-Manali and Goa as tourist resorts. The construction of 4 youth hostels is in progress while work on two new youth hostels is to commence in 1973-74. Loan assistance is proposed to be given to the hotel industry in the private sector from the Hotel Development Fund. It is expected that by the end of 1973-74 the completion of various hotel projects would lead to addition of 1814 hotel rooms in the country.

Communications

27. The Plan provides for the opening of 3700 new post offices in 1973-74. This would take the likely achievement by the end of the Fourth Plan to 15,390 post offices. Under Telecommunications, additional 175,000 telephone connections have been envisaged in 1973-74. About 675 additional telegraph offices and 300 long distance public call offices are proposed to be opened during the year.

28. The production of telephone at Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. is expected to increase only marginally to 2.75 lakhs in 1973-74 against 2.73 lakh telephones in 1972-73. The financial provision required for the programme of the Bangalore unit of Indian Telephone Industries is expected to be fully met from the company's internal resources. The Hindustan Teleprinters has undertaken, besides production of teleprinters, manufacture of electric typewriters and to start with 500 electric typewriters per annum are proposed to be produced in 1973-74. Under the Overseas Communication Service, the main activities during 1973-74 will be continuation of work on the construction of second Earth Station at Dehra Dun and fitting it with new items of equipment for working in conjunction with the latest series of Intelsat Satellites.

Broadcasting

29. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in 1973-74 for the development of broadcasting and T.V. Under Broadcasting there are a number of schemes which are already in hand and would be continued in 1973-74. These include 100 KW medium-wave transmitters and studios each at Gorakhpur, Jodhpur, Kumaon/Garhwal. 1000 KW medium wave transmitter at Rajkot, 50 KW medium wave transmitter and staff quarters at Imphal. It is also proposed to provide a transmission station at Indragiri in Arunachal Pradesh. Under Television, provision has been made for expansion of TV centre at Delhi and for implementation of TV projects at Kanpur/Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, Poona and Srinagar.

ANNEXURE

Outlay on Transport & Communications during 1972-73 and 1973-74

(Rs. crores)

				Fourth Plan outlay	1972-73		1973-74 outlay
					Outlay	Estimated expenditure	
Railway ...							
Centre ...	...	...	...	1050.00	185.70	224.81	200.00
Roads							
Centre ...	...	...	...	393.00	70.00	92.40	72.95
Centrally sponsored	...	...	...	25.00	7.53	8.50	7.05
States ...	...	...	...	382.00	105.98	116.03	100.03
Union Territories...	...	...	...	71.00	7.79	11.05	9.50
Total				871.00	191.30	227.98	189.53
Road Transport							
Centre ...	...	...	...	3.00	4.64	4.64	2.00
States ...	...	...	...	76.00	19.56	22.94	21.20
Union Territories...	...	...	...	13.00	0.32	0.30	0.33
Total				92.00	24.52	27.88	23.53
Major Ports							
Centre ...	...	...	...	160.00	59.34	57.95	45.05
Minor Ports							
Centre ...	...	...	...	7.00	0.24	1.89	...
Centrally Sponsored	...	...	...	13.00	2.85	1.50	0.95
States ...	...	...	...	12.00	2.36	3.37	2.74
Union Territories	...	...	...	3.00	0.81	0.82	0.49
Total				35.00	6.26	7.58	4.18
Shipping							
Centre ...	...	...	...	140.00	52.15	51.74	65.00
Union Territories	...	...	...	1.00	0.12	0.12	0.20
Total				141.00	52.27	51.86	65.20
Inland Water Transport							
Centre ...	...	...	...	5.00	2.27	1.38	1.00
Centrally sponsored	...	...	...	4.00	1.21	1.41	1.00
States ...	...	...	...	2.00	0.51	0.75	0.54
Union Territories...	...	...	...	1.00	0.14	0.25	0.47
Total				12.00	4.13	3.79	3.01

ANNEXURE—contd.

(In crores)

				Fourth Plan outlay	1972-73		1973-74 outlay
					Outlay	estimated expenditure	
<i>Lighthouses</i>							
Centre ...	...	...	...	7.00	1.47	1.47	2.00
<i>Farakka Barrage</i>							
Centre ...	...	...	...	70.00	11.14	9.78	7.00
<i>Civil Air Transport</i>							
Centre ...	...	...	...	202.00	45.19	51.14	27.76
States ...	...	...	...	1.00	0.58	0.71	0.58
Union Territories	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.06
<i>Total</i>				203.00	45.82	51.90	28.40
<i>Tourism</i>							
Centre ...	...	...	...	25.00	8.95	10.29	9.00
States ...	...	...	...	10.00	3.36	3.50	3.71
Union Territories	...	...	...	1.00	0.14	0.14	0.20
<i>Total</i>				36.00	12.45	13.93	12.91
<i>Communications</i>							
Centre ...	...	...	...	520.00	131.22	140.38	108.89
<i>Broadcasting</i>							
Centre ...	...	...	...	40.00	8.03	9.26	10.00
<i>Total Transport & Communications</i>							
Centre ...	...	...	...	2622.00	580.34	657.13	550.65
Centrally sponsored	...	...	...	42.00	11.59	11.41	9.00
States ..	..	..	..	483.00	132.35	147.30	128.80
Union Territories	...	...	...	90.00	9.37	12.73	11.25
<i>Total</i>				3237.00	733.65	828.57	699.70

CHAPTER 7

EDUCATION

The total outlay provided for educational programmes in 1973-74 is Rs. 218.51 crores against Rs. 195 crores in 1972-73. There has been considerable step-up in the outlay for the year 1973-74 over the outlay in 1972-73 in the State sector. A provision of Rs. 163 crores has been made for 1973-74 against about Rs. 135 crores in 1972-73.

Elementary Education

2. The progress of expenditure on elementary education has not been satisfactory during the Fourth Plan. During the first four years, only 60% of the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 235 crores for elementary education is likely to be utilised. For 1973-74, an outlay of Rs. 66 crores has been provided for elementary education. Even with the full utilisation of the amount provided for 1973-74, the total expenditure on elementary education during the Fourth Plan may be Rs. 208 crores resulting in a shortfall of Rs. 27 crores in the Fourth Plan mainly because of constraints of resources in the State sector.

3. In 1971-72, the Central Government initiated a scheme of appointment of teachers and assistant inspector of schools, work-experience teachers, free mid-day meals and textbooks to children and construction of classrooms under the special employment scheme. Besides the continuance of teachers appointed in 1971-72, additional 45,000 teachers were sanctioned to the States during 1972-73. For 1973-74, a Budget provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for the programme.

4. During the Fourth Plan, three printing presses are being established at Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Mysore to publish the nationalised textbooks. The printing press at Chandigarh has already started functioning. The two other presses are expected to start working during 1973-74. The UNICEF sponsored programme for improvement of science teaching at the elementary stage will be expanded further. The pilot project of intensive district education development programme will be accelerated. Pilot projects are being organised by the State Governments in selected areas to reduce wastage and stagnation in primary schools. Advance action programmes of a quick survey, pilot projects for part-time classes for the age-group 11-14, pre-service as well as in-service education of teachers will be taken up during 1973-74.

Secondary Education

5. Provision has been made to cope with the additional enrolment at the secondary school stage. For encouraging the education of girls, special programmes for girls education such as construction of hostels for students and teachers, free transport for girls in rural areas, sanitary blocks are being provided. Provision has also been made for improving physical and academic facilities in schools. The supervisory staff will be strengthened to improve the working of the secondary schools. Science and commerce courses are proposed to be introduced where there are no facilities for teaching of these subjects.

University Education

6. About three lakhs additional students in art, science, commerce and law courses are expected to join the colleges during 1973-74. The UGC will continue to provide assistance for the development and expansion of postgraduate education, centres of advanced studies, institutes of higher learning, etc. Special assistance will continue to be given to selected colleges. Faculty improvement programmes consisting of summer institutes, staff quarters, teacher's hostels, refresher courses will continue to receive encouragement. Student amenities like playgrounds, health and recreation centres, study centres, student homes, scholarships, fellowships and hostels in colleges and universities will be assisted by the UGC. The programme of production of literature in regional languages will be expanded further. Vocational courses will be provided as a part of the university curriculum at selected colleges.

Social Education

7. The programme of Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy which operated in 65 districts at the end of 1972-73 will be extended to 100 districts in 1973-74 as envisaged in the Fourth Plan. The number of illiterates covered has been far behind the schedule due to inadequate number of classes. To remedy the situation, steps like the enhancement in the allowance of teachers and strengthening of supervision of the adult education classes will be taken.

8. It has been decided to produce literature in different Indian languages for the neo-literates under the scheme of production of literature for neo-literates through financial assistance to the State Governments.

Language Development

9. Financial assistance will continue to be rendered to non-Hindi-speaking States for appointment of Hindi teachers in upper primary, high and higher secondary schools. The number of teachers

working under the scheme during 1972-73 was 9547. In spite of pressing demand for the appointment of additional teachers from some of the non-Hindi-speaking States, it will not be possible to meet this demand in 1973-74 due to paucity of funds. The scheme regarding grants-in-aid to States for production of literature at university level will be continued. Out of 4905 books so far taken up for original writing and translation, 1114 have been published, 377 are in the press and 3414 are at the manuscript stage. The books in the latter two categories will be published in 1973-74 and about 1714 additional books will be taken up for original writing and translation. The departments of German, French and Russian will be set up in the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages. It is also proposed to establish a regional centre of the Institute in the eastern sector. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan will start a correspondence course in the teaching of Sanskrit in 1973.

Scholarships

10. The Central schemes regarding National Scholarships, National Loan Scholarships and National Scholarships at secondary stage for talented children from rural areas will be continued during 1973-74. The number of scholarships being awarded under the schemes "Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools" and "Cultural Talent Scholarships" will be increased. The scholarships being awarded by University Grants Commission, State Governments and Universities and colleges at different levels of education will be continued.

Physical Education, Games and Sports

11. The programme of National Service Scheme, which has become a very important ancillary educative agency, will be continued in 1973-74.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has initiated a massive programme for the non-student youth by establishing 100 Nehru Yuvak Kendras on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of India's Independence. These Kendras have been established at district headquarters other than metropolitan cities in order to bring education closer to community life and needs, to provide constructive channels for fulfilment of individuals aspirations more effectively and to create opportunities for youth to participate in the programmes of national development. These Kendras are designed to organise out-of-school education for all sections of youth with emphasis on developing a scientific attitude and providing facilities for creative activities through participation in the performing arts including community singing and the theatre. The programme will be extended to other districts. The State Governments are expected to carry out this programme at the Block level.

Cultural Programmes

12. The work in regard to Revision of Indian Gazetteers (4 volumes) has almost been completed except for Volume IV "Administration and Public Welfare" which will be edited in 1973-74. The work on "Indian Freedom Fighters Abroad" will be started during the year. The Central assistance to States for the revision of district gazetteers will be continued. Provision has been made for the re-organisation of the Archaeological Survey of India. A seminar of University Professors and training camps for university teachers and students will be organised during 1973-74 to train them in village to village survey of antiquarian remains during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The National Museum and the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library will be further developed during the year.

Technical Education

13. The main emphasis in technical education will be on consolidation, faculty development and qualitative improvement. Stress will, therefore, continue to be laid on restructuring the curricula of degree and diploma courses, short-term and long-term training of teachers including practical training in industry, introduction of cooperative and sandwich courses in collaboration with industry and organisation of short-term refresher courses for serving personnel in industry.

14. To enable the system of technical education to play an effective role to achieve and sustain national objectives such as technological self-reliance and rapid economic growth through the application of science and technology, the Task Force on Vocational and Technical Education has identified the areas in which four critical studies will be completed during 1973-74 as a preparatory action for the Fifth Plan.

CHAPTER 8

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Health

During the year 1973-74, emphasis would continue to be laid on priority programmes under health sector, that is, control and eradication of communicable diseases programmes and Primary Health Centre complex.

2. Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, there would be 100 units in the Attack phase, 67 units under the Consolidation phase and the remaining 226.25 units in the Maintenance phase area. In order to check transmission of infections from urban areas to rural areas, anti-larval operations in selected towns in the country have been taken up under the urban area programme. Under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, efforts would continue, to vaccinate all the new borns, to reduce the back-log of primary vaccination and to undertake revaccination of vulnerable groups of population. The four freeze dried small-pox vaccine manufacturing units in the country would be further developed to augment their production capacity so as to attain self-sufficiency in the production of indigenous vaccine during the Fourth Five Year Plan itself. Under the National T.B. Control Programme, anti-T.B. drugs would be supplied to State T.B. centres and the voluntary T.B. institutions in addition to establishing upgrading district T.B. centres and T.B. isolation beds. During the year 1973-74 production of BCG vaccine at the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Gindy, is expected to be increased to 35 million doses. The National Leprosy Control Programme, National Filaria Control Programme, V.D. Control Programme and the Cholera Control Programme will be continued.

3. The Primary Health Centres and the Sub-Centres form the nucleus to provide medical and health care facilities in rural areas. By September, 1972, 5195 Primary Health Centres were reported to be functioning in the country and 202 such additional centres would be needed to achieve the Fourth Plan target of having atleast one Primary Health Centre in each C.D. Block in the country. It is expected that the State Governments would provide adequate funds towards establishing these Primary Health Centres during 1973-74 itself and priority would be accorded to tribal areas.

It is not proposed to start any new medical college during 1973-74. In the State Plans, funds would be provided to make up deficiencies in regard to equipment, buildings, teaching beds and staff especially

for the newly started medical colleges. The existing 98 medical colleges with approximately annual admission of 12,500 will continue to function in the country. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of upgradation of medical and dental departments, the Fourth Plan target of upgrading 50 departments was achieved by 1971-72. A provision of Rs. 1.75 crores has been made in the Central sector for the Indian Council of Medical Research which coordinates research activities in a wide range of disciplines in the country.

4. The Fourth Plan target of establishing 25,900 beds in the country is expected to be achieved. Under the Central sector, funds have been provided for the Safdarjung Hospital and Willingdon Hospital at Delhi and the Mental Hospital at Ranchi. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, assistance would be given to the States for augmentation of basic health services, staff for the Malaria maintenance phase, with a view to providing integrated preventive and curative health services in rural areas. The Central Government Health Scheme provides medical facilities to the Central Government employees; Members of Parliament and their families, etc. and it has so far been extended to Delhi, Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, Meerut, Kanpur, Madras and Nagpur. In Delhi, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries have also been set up under the scheme. Funds have also been provided for augmenting production of serum at C.R.I., Kasauli under the Central sector.

5. The Central Council of Research in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy established in 1969 will continue to assist institutions for promotion of both fundamental and applied research in ayurveda and other systems of Indian medicines as well as homoeopathy. A provision of Rs. 1.91 crores has been made in the Central sector for development and promotion of these systems during 1973-74.

6. Schemes relating to prevention of food and drug adulteration would be continued. Under the Central sector provision has been made for Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, Central Field Unit (Food), Central Drugs Organisation, Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta and Central Indian Pharma Copoia, Ghaziabad. Provision has also been made to give Central assistance to Chitaranjan National Research Centre, Calcutta and Cancer Research Centre, Madras. Under the Goitre Control Programme iodised salt would continue to be supplied to the population residing in sub-himalayan region in the country.

Family Planning

7. During the year 1973-74, efforts will be directed towards the consolidation of the various steps taken so far to give the Family Planning Programme a stable and integrated character, by integrating

the Central Health and Nutrition Programmes, at all levels of implementation.

8. The provision for Family Planning Programme in 1973-74 will be utilised for ensuring the following:—

- (i) Removal of deficiencies of infrastructures and the placement of requisite staff according to approved pattern.
- (ii) Completion of the construction of buildings at the rural main centres and sub-centres according to targets in all the States.
- (iii) Increasing the mobility of medical and para-medical staff by providing at least one vehicle at each PHC.
- (iv) Increasing the utilisation of training facilities for different categories of personnel.
- (v) Enlisting increased cooperation and participation of the voluntary organisations, opinion leaders and the organized sectors.

9. The maternal and child health component of the Family Planning Programme will be considerably strengthened during 1973-74. Under immunisation for infants and pre-school age children against D.P.T. and of expectant mothers against tetanus it is expected to cover about 40 lakh children and 3.86 lakh mothers in 1973-74. Similarly a total number of 90 lakh beneficiaries are expected to be covered under the scheme of distribution of Vitamin 'A' tablets to combat blindness among children. About 70 lakh mothers and children are expected to be covered by the scheme of distribution of Iron and Folic Acid tablets during 1973-74 as a measure against nutritional anaemia.

10. The Post-partum Programme which is at present sanctioned in 122 teaching and non-teaching hospitals in the country will be extended to 112 district hospitals during 1973-74, with a view to getting as much into the rural periphery as possible.

11. During 1973-74 the strengthening of evaluation studies relating to various aspects of Family Planning Programmes in order to streamline the work of the schemes which are not showing good results, will also be undertaken. Likewise an expansion of the research activities in the field of bio-medicine, demography and communication action is also contemplated.

12. During 1973-74 the World Bank Population Project, for which assistance has been made available by the International Development Association and Sweden, will be initiated in the State of Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. The total assistance available for the population project over a period of 5 years is Rs. 23 crores.

13. The important physical target for 1973-74, are as follows:-

(i) Sterilisation	6.0 million
(ii) IUCD insertions	1.0 million
(iii) Users of Nirodh	10.0 million
(by the end of 1973-74)	

14. The objective under the Family Planning Programme as laid down in the Fourth Five Year Plan document is to bring down the birth rate from 39 per thousand population (in 1968-69) to 32 per thousand by 1973-74. For achieving this objective, the operational goal is to protect about 28 million couples by the end of 1973-74. During the coming year concerted efforts will be made to reach this goal laid down in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER 9

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

In the integrated nutrition programme envisaged in the Fourth Plan, the nation-wide endeavour to develop agriculture along with animal husbandry and fisheries is regarded as the basis of all effort in nutrition. As many as 40 schemes of nutrition are being implemented in the Fourth Plan as part of the integrated nutrition efforts. The nutrition programmes included in the Fourth Plan could be divided into three broad categories:

- (a) Supplemental feeding programmes.
- (b) Nutrition education and extension programmes.
- (c) Health-based nutrition programmes.

The total outlay on all nutrition programmes together will be of the order of about Rs. 25 crores during 1973-74 as indicated in the Annexure.

Feeding Programmes

2. The important feeding programmes are the mid-day meals programme for school children, special nutrition programme for pre-school children, lactating mothers and pregnant women, balwadis feeding programmes, applied nutrition programmes and the composite nutrition programmes. During 1972-73, the special nutrition programme of the Department of Social Welfare covered more than 32 lakh beneficiaries. It is proposed to maintain the current tempo of development, to the extent possible, in 1973-74. A provision of Rs. 17.00 crores is made in the budget for 1973-74 for this programme.

Mid-day Meals

3. In the Fourth Plan, the mid-day meals programme for school children is being implemented in the State sector. The programme provides for supply of mid-day meals to school children for about 100 days in an academic year. Currently, the programme is in operation in all States except Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Nagaland. At present, about 12 million children are provided mid-day meals in different States under this scheme. The target is to cover 14 million beneficiaries by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Nutrition Programmes of the Department of Social Welfare

4. The Planning Commission had earlier indicated that the two programmes of nutrition feeding currently implemented by the Department of Social Welfare for pre-school children could be integrated. Action was initiated in 1972-73 for integrating the two feeding programmes of the Department. The effort for integrating these two programmes will be continued during 1973-74.

Nutrition Education

5. Nutrition education involving dissemination of knowledge regarding proper food habits has a significant role in facilitating optimum use of available food resources. In the Fourth Plan, nutrition education is being promoted through several programmes. The principal scheme is a continuing one known as Applied Nutrition Programme. Other schemes included under this category relate to nutrition education through Mahila Mandals and also through State Nutrition Bureaux. Provision has also been made for Audio Visual Publicity and for extension work through voluntary agencies. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Applied Nutrition Programme is to be extended to 450 new blocks. It is proposed to cover the remaining blocks during 1973-74 to reach the Plan target of 450 applied nutrition blocks by the end of 1973-74.

Health-based Nutrition Programme

6. Children in the age group 1—5 years are given a large dose of vitamin 'A' under the scheme initiated for control of blindness once in every six months. About 52 lakh doses of vitamin 'A' solution were supplied to about 11 lakh beneficiaries under this scheme till the end of 1971-72. Upto the end of 1971-72, about 10 lakh beneficiaries were covered in the scheme for distribution of iron and folic acid supplementation for nutritional anaemia among mothers and children. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for these programmes during 1973-74.

Balahar

7. The revised Fourth Plan includes a provision of Rs. 7.13 crores to produce 2.5 lakh tonnes of Balahar. The production of Balahar has not come up to the expectation during 1972-73. Steps have been taken to streamline the production of Balahar during 1973-74. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made for this scheme during 1973-74.

Protein-Isolate Toned Milk

8. Production of toned milk has already been started in Bangalore with the cooperation of the State Government Dairy and Central Food

Technological Institute, Mysore. It is proposed to set up production units at two more centres during 1973-74. It is also proposed to expand the capacity of Bangalore unit to about 24,000 litres per day. Much of the work on this project is expected to be completed during 1973-74. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for the programme in the budget for 1973-74.

Modern Bakeries

9. The supply of bread and buns fortified with the essential nutrients for the special nutrition programme is arranged by the Modern Bakeries, a public sector company under the Department of Food. It is expected that during 1973-74, the Company would be setting up three more medium sized plants at Ranchi, Srinagar and Chandigarh with a total capacity of about 7.5 million standard loaves per annum.

Advance Action for the Fifth Plan

10. An important issue in regard to supplemental feeding in the context of the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan is the attainment of self-reliance, eliminating, as far as possible, commodity gifts from abroad for such programmes. Advance action will, therefore, have to be taken to strengthen the production of Balahar and other foods now used for supplemental feeding programmes during 1973-74. Preliminary action will also be taken to set up protein isolate toned milk plants in different States in consultation with local dairies. Detailed plans for setting up of a chain of Modern Bakeries to cater to different areas in the country will have to be taken on hand as part of the advance action for the Fifth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made for increasing the production of Balahar during 1973-74.

11. The progress of the Applied Nutrition Programmes was reviewed in depth in the context of the preparation of the Fifth Plan. It is expected that some applied nutrition blocks would be covered under the integrated child care services projects to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Preparatory work in regard to the selection and launching of integrated child care services in selected urban areas, tribal blocks and chronically drought affected areas is expected to be finalised during 1973-74.

PROVISION FOR NUTRITION SCHEMES FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1973-74

(Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Scheme	1972-73 Estimates	Annual Plan 1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Department of Food</i>			
1	Production of Groundnut Flour and Soyabean Processing Research	50.75	15.65
2	Production of Weaning Food	5.00	...
3	Production of Protein Isolate (toned milk)	10.00	25.00
4	Production of Balahar	140.00	150.00
5	Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Service	10.00	10.00
6	Community Canning & Fruit Preservation Centre	10.00	10.00
7	Institute of Catering Technology	11.89	35.27
8	Fortification of Salt	1.50	1.71
9	Research Schemes	1.90	1.86
10	Publicity & Extension	6.10	5.00
11	Fortification of Atta	15.20	10.00
12	Nutritional Education through Modern Bakeries	5.00	Nil
13	Upgrading of Existing Laboratory	5.53	6.20
14	Directional Charges	0.24	Nil
15	Fruit & Vegetable Products Development	2.50	3.65
16	Nutrition Diet Survey	0.50	1.00
17	Consumer Acceptability Trails of Newly Developed Foods	0.40	1.00
18	Drying of Groundnut and Control of Aflatoxin ... ..	...	0.50
19	International Food Technology Centre, Mysore	5.00	5.00
20	Fortification of Bread ... ..	...	...
21	Soya Processing Plant with UNICEF assistance to be set up by FCI	15.00	50.00
22	Formulation of low cost balanced diet	0.25	0.16
23	Sago Weaning Foods and Development Testing	0.50	Nil
24	Tea Fortification	0.25	Nil
25	Cottonseed Flour	1.50	1.00
26	Nutri-cube Development and Testing	1.00	...
27	Tamil Nadu Nutrition Surveys	1.75	6.00
28	Baking Research Institute ... ..	...	...

(Rs. lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29	Fruit & Vegetable Survey ... ..	...	...
30	Extruder Cooking Processing ... ..	...	...
31	Research Development Processing of Wheat Wheat-based Products	1.00	1.00
<i>Total</i> ...		302.76	340.00

Department of Community Development

1	Applied Nutrition Programmes	170.00	100.00
2	Composite Programme for Women and Pre-School Children		
	(i) Nutrition Education through Mahila Mandals*		
	(ii) Strengthening Supervisory Machinery	54.00	49.94
	(iii) Demonstration Feeding		
	(iv) Encouragement of Economic Activities by Mahila Mandals		
	(v) Training Associate Women Workers		
<i>Total</i> ...		224.00	149.54

Department of Health and Family Planning

1	Feasibility Test of Vitamins and Minerals	0.47	0.58
2	Pilot Project for Nutrition Education through State Nutrition Bureaux	3.30	...
3	Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia in Mothers and Children	48.00	40.00
4	Control of Blindness in Children caused by Vitamin 'A' Deficiency	12.00	10.00
<i>Total</i> ...		63.77	50.58

Department of Education

1.	School Feeding**	104.87	100.00
<i>Total</i> ...		104.87	100.00

Department of Social Welfare

1.	Nutrition Feeding of Pre-School Children through Balwadis	150.00	125.00
2.	Special Nutrition Feeding Programmes for children in 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers in slum areas and tribal areas	2000.00	1753.42
<i>Total</i> ...		2150.00	1878.42
<i>Grand Total</i> ...		2845.40	2518.54

* These schemes are implemented by State Governments.

**Proposed by the State Governments in their Draft Annual Plans.

CHAPTER 10

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Certain Special programmes for rural development and employment are in operation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These have a common objective, viz. economic development of the vulnerable rural classes and certain vulnerable areas of low resource endowment. These schemes are projects for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour, drought prone areas programme and crash scheme for rural employment. The major effort during 1973-74 will be to accelerate the pace and improve the quality of these programmes. In the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the emphasis will shift to integrated agricultural development. In this approach, the programme will not be confined merely to certain specific items of work like minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and rural roads but will encompass animal husbandry, dairying and all other allied activities so as to reduce dependence on the precarious crop husbandry usually practised in these areas. The other major effort would be to initiate action for preparation of projects for integrated agricultural development in different land, water resource situations.

SFDA and MFAL Projects

2. 46 Projects for small farmers and 41 projects for marginal farmers and agricultural labour are in operation. In addition, there are 6 projects located in tribal areas. The year 1971-72 was the first complete year of functioning for most of the projects. These will run for the full period of five years and will spill-over in the Fifth Plan. By the end of 1972-73, an expenditure of about Rs. 30 crores would have been incurred. Till the end of December, 1972 about 3 million small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour have been identified. Of these, about 1.3 million have been enrolled as members of co-operatives. The Agencies have been in a position to help the beneficiaries in the construction of about 50,000 minor irrigation works like tube-wells, dugwells etc. and also put up about 30,000 units of milch cattle. The latter programme is more promising in areas selected for the projects for marginal farmers. The experience of these projects is somewhat mixed. In areas where the institutional structure is fairly sound and the administrative and organisational machinery is strong, the projects show a large measure of success. In areas where the co-operative structure is weak, the progress is somewhat halting. In the North-eastern region, because of special problems, the projects have not been able to make any significant progress. It is proposed to have

detailed evaluation of the programmes during 1973-74 through the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission. Attention will also be given to reshaping the projects in the North-eastern region to suit the special requirements of these areas. The Plan outlay for 1973-74 is Rs. 20 crores including Rs. 2 crores for the projects in tribal areas.

Drought Prone Area Programme

3. The D.P.A.P. was started in 1970-71 as a non-Plan scheme with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores for the four year period 1970-71 to 1973-74. From 1972-73 the programme has been included as part of the Central Plan with an outlay of Rs. 70 crores for 1972-73 and 1973-74.

4. Against the total available Rs. 100 crores outlay, the schemes with total estimated cost of nearly Rs. 109.55 crores have been sanctioned till the end of December, 1972. The sectorwise break-up of the sanctioned schemes is:

Sanctioned Schemes						Rs. in crores	Percentage of the total
Minor Irrigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	58.80	54
Roads ..	...	...	...	...	...	27.91	25
Soil Conservation	...	...	...	...	...	9.02	8
Forestation	...	...	...	...	...	7.45	7
Linking water supply and others	...	...	...	...	...	6.31	6

5. Having regard to various relevant factors and based on objective criteria such as rainfall distribution, irrigation facilities, frequency of occurrence of drought etc. 54 chronically drought prone districts of the country in 13 States have been identified for the implementation of the programme. The DPAP is planned to be both preventive as well as curative. It is to be curative in so far as advance planning would be introduced in taking up works under scarcity relief operations, and it is to be preventive in the sense that development works to increase the productivity of land and labour in the long run would contribute to the mitigation of scarcity. The primary emphasis of the programme now is to help the integrated area development of the selected drought prone districts with a view to solving their scarcity problems to the extent physically and technologically possible.

6. During the first two years of the programme, a total expenditure of Rs. 30.79 crores was incurred. During the current year, the State Governments reported an expenditure of Rs. 11.44 crores mostly upto the end of September, 1972. Thus upto the end of September, 1972, 2% of the financial target has been achieved. From the reports re-

ceived from the various State Governments it is observed that barring a few States, the programme implementation has picked up practically all over the country.

7. There was a budget provision of Rs. 20 crores (Rs. 19.25 crores grant and Rs. 0.75 crores loan) for the programme during the year 1972-73. Considering the encouraging trend of expenditure in the current year and also arrears of assistance due to the States in the previous year's account, a provision of Rs. 30 crores (Rs. 28.50 crores grant and Rs. 1.50 crores loan) has been proposed in the revised estimates for the current year.

8. When the programme was thought of, it was not possible to precisely quantify the employment potential of the programme; however, for every Rs. 1 crore of expenditure under the DPAP, employment was expected to be provided in the relevant working season of the year for about 25,000 to 30,000 persons. The details of actual employment generation, however, are not complete. However, on the basis of the available figures, the employment generated under the programme during the year 1970-71 was about 127.51 lakh man-days. Similarly, complete information regarding generation of employment under the programme during the year 1971-72 has not been received from all the States for the full year, but the anticipated employment generated was 344 lakh man-days.

9. As already indicated, the emphasis in this programme has now somewhat shifted. The focus is now on Area Development. In this approach, it is possible that in number of projects the emphasis may have to shift from crop husbandry to live-stock husbandry and dairy development. To the extent possible, programmes for giving effect to this approach will be introduced during 1973-74 itself out of the allocation. For 1973-74, the Plan outlay is Rs. 22 crores.

Crash Scheme for Rural Employment

10. This scheme was introduced in 1971-72 as a non-Plan Central Sector scheme with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. This scheme was continued from 1972-73 as a Plan scheme. The scheme contemplates direct generation of employment through the execution of projects which are essentially labour intensive. The scheme has a two fold purpose:

- (i) each project is to provide employment for 1000 persons or an average continuously for a working season of 10 months in a year in every district; and
- (ii) each project is to produce works or assets of durable nature in consonance with likely development plans.

11. During 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 34 crores was released. The actual expenditure was, however Rs. 31.11 crores and employment generated in terms of man-days during the year was 796.44 lakh man-days.

12. Based on the experience of the working of the Scheme, certain changes have been made during 1972-73. These relate to diversification of funds from one district to another where sufficient justification exists, larger delegation of powers to the State Governments to sanction certain types of programmes without reference to the Government of India. Further, in the beginning only those projects which would contribute to agricultural infra-structure were permitted to be taken up. Recently, however, it has been decided that other projects which promote the development of the district as such may also be taken up, e.g. construction of class-rooms for primary school buildings, housing colonies for the weaker and indigent sections of the community, rural godowns, etc. In other words any project which is labour intensive and useful for the development of a district can be taken up under the Scheme. Great emphasis has also been laid on the need for producing durable assets and accordingly it has been stressed on the States that they should attach the greatest importance to the question of responsibility for the maintenance of the assets created under the Scheme.

13. During 1972-73 the total allocation of funds for all the States/ Union Territories is Rs. 48.80 crores. Till the end of December, 1972 an amount of about Rs. 26.00 crores has been released. The total expenditure incurred for varying periods by different States comes to Rs. 19.78 crores as reported upto the end of December, 1972 and the employment generated comes to about 642 lakh man-days.

14. The experience of the working of the CSRE during 1971-72 has shown that there is a tendency to spread benefits thinly throughout the district and that unless a more concentrated effort is made atleast in some selected areas, it would be difficult to assess the impact of the Scheme. Accordingly, it was decided to undertake a Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (PIREP) as a part of the CSRE in 15 selected blocks in 15 States during 1972-73. The project started in Oct., 1973. Data in regard to number of man-days for which works have to be formulated had been received from 13 States till Dec., 1972. Work projects have also been formulated in several States and registration of workers has either been completed or is under way. Work on projects has commenced in a few States.

15. A number of Studies have been carried on different aspects of the Scheme by Agro-economic centres and Universities. The reports of all these studies will be available by the end of Feb., 1973. These studies are expected to throw a lot of data on various aspects of rural employment and in particular on the dimensions of implementing a programme of providing employment to everyone who offers for work in the rural areas.

16. The Plan outlay for this scheme during 1973-74 is Rs. 35 crores.

CHAPTER 11

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

Out of the Central Budget provision of Rs. 125 crores for 1972-73, under *Special Welfare Schemes*, an allocation of Rs. 90 crores was made for special employment programmes comprising (i) Rs. 43 crores for continuation and expansion of the programmes for the educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72; (ii) Rs. 20 crores for programmes for engineers, technologists and scientists and (iii) Rs. 27 crores for special employment schemes both for educated and uneducated persons both in rural as well as urban areas in the States and Union Territories.

Schemes for Educated Unemployed

2. Under the programme for educated unemployed, an amount of Rs. 12.1 crores was allocated during 1971-72, out of which Rs. 9.81 crores were finally released. An amount of Rs. 43 crores was provided during 1972-73 for the expansion and continuation of these programmes. The progress of these schemes and the amounts proposed for 1973-74 are reviewed below :

Expansion and improvement in the quality of elementary education

3. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 4.4 crores was sanctioned to the State Governments in 1971-72 for the appointment of 30,000 elementary school teachers and 240 Inspectors, for provision of mid-day meals to 8.6 lakh children, for distribution of free-text books to 9 lakh children and for introducing work experience in 1,000 middle schools. As some of the State Governments were unable to utilise the allocations made to them for the appointment of additional teachers, they were advised to utilise these funds for the construction of 5,000 class rooms on condition that the Central Government contribution would be half the cost per class room subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3000 per class room. While the amount actually released to the State Governments for the implementation of these programmes was Rs. 2.80 crores, the physical targets had been, by and large, achieved. Towards meeting the continuing expenditure on these schemes, a provision of Rs. 12 crores was made in 1972-73; in addition, an outlay of Rs. 18 crores was also provided for the appointment of additional 30,000 teachers and 240 Inspectors, sanctioning of book grants, provision of mid-day meals and construction of 30,000 class rooms. While sanctioning allocation, the State Governments/Union Territories were allowed to make adjustments according to

local conditions provided the number of additional teachers was not reduced. It is expected that by the end of 1972-73, 45,638 additional teachers and 321 Assistant Inspectors will be in position. A provision of Rs. 30 crores is proposed to be made for continuation of this programme during 1973-74.

Financial Assistance to Small Entrepreneurs

4. Six schemes have been formulated for providing additional employment opportunities to the educated unemployed including technically qualified persons. These envisage provision of funds for margin on capital loans to be advanced by approved financial institutions, establishment of industrial and commercial estates, supply of indigenous machines on hire purchase terms, provision of equity capital to private and public limited companies of technicians and provision of financial and other assistance to co-operatives of technicians. During 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 6.39 crores was released to State Governments and Union Territories for these schemes. It is estimated that on account of the implementation of these schemes, employment opportunities for 10,000 persons including 1000 engineers were created during 1971-72.

5. For the year 1972-73, it was felt that in each State and Union Territory, a programme for training and absorption of 200 or some suitable number of unemployed graduate engineers should be provided for. Of the persons trained, at least 30 should be provided with sheds in an industrial estate specially built for them. It was also proposed that for purchase of machinery, a minimum sum of seed money might be allowed. Keeping in view these objectives and also the need for providing a package of assistance to the educated unemployed, the scheme of assistance was revised with effect from 1972-73. A provision of Rs. 6.5 crores was made for this programme in 1972-73 which was allocated to the various State Governments in July, 1972. It is expected that additional employment will be provided to 5000 persons including 500 engineers during the year. A further sum of Rs. 6.5 crores was also allocated for augmentation of the programmes during the year, out of the Rs. 20 crores provision for employment of engineers, technologists and scientists, but its impact on employment is likely to be felt only during 1973-74. For 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 13 crores has been made. It is expected that an additional employment of 15,000 persons including 1,500 engineers would be generated during 1973-74.

Rural Engineering Surveys

6. Under this scheme, surveys are being undertaken in rural areas in chronically drought-affected districts for formulation of schemes covering provision of irrigation, electricity, drinking water and road facilities and also for improvement of land and improved water management practices.

As against an allocation of Rs. 33 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 17.89 lakhs was sanctioned for the implementation of the scheme during 1971-72 as a result of which 72 engineers with supporting staff were recruited during 1971-72. An amount of Rs. 285 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1972-73 for this scheme. The anticipated expenditure during the year is expected to be Rs. 140 lakhs.

7. The recruitment of survey parties is almost complete in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal, Har-yana, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab. About half the number of survey parties has been recruited in the States of Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan and Kerala. The programme of recruitment has been initiated in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa and the posts are yet to be sanctioned by Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Upto the end of January, 1973, employment has been provided to about 825 engineers and 460 agricultural graduates under this scheme. Of the 420 parties recruited so far, 312 have been trained and 108 parties are presently under training. An amount of Rs. 3 crores is proposed for the scheme for 1973-74. It is anticipated that 575 parties will be trained and be in position during 1973-74, resulting in employment of an additional 375 engineers with other supporting staff. It is thus expected that by the end of 1973-74, the scheme is likely to generate a total employment potential of 5862 comprising 1200 engineers, 726 agricultural graduates, 723 technical staff, 253 Ministerial staff, 80 skilled and 2875 unskilled workers.

Agro Service Centres

8. This scheme envisages the establishment of agro-service centres employing on an average 5 technical and 5 skilled and semi-skilled persons each, with a view to providing self-employment opportunities to Engineers, Diploma Holders, Agricultural Graduates and other technically qualified personnel. Apart from providing necessary consultancy services, the Centres will also hire out tractors and agricultural implements and assist in land development and installation of pump sets. The Centres will provide facilities for storage and processing and arrange supply of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and seeds as well as spare parts, engineering stores, fuel oils and lubricants.

9. During 1971-72, an expenditure of Rs. 13.54 lakhs was incurred and 443 entrepreneurs got trained in the Regional Training Centres at Budni, Hissar and Bangalore.

10. During 1972-73, a provision of Rs. 75.91 lakhs was made for this scheme. It is expected that 450 Agro-Service Centres would be set up by the end of March, 1973. The anticipated expenditure during 1972-73 is envisaged to be about Rs. 40 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 75

lakhs has been proposed for 1973-74. It is proposed to set up 1250 Agro Service Centres and provide training to 1260 entrepreneurs during 1973-74.

Expansion of Consumer Cooperative Stores

11. The object of this scheme is to provide increasing employment opportunities for the educated unemployed through expansion and development of selected consumer cooperatives which have growth potential. Under the scheme, it is proposed to provide, during the Fourth Plan period, assistance for the development of 40 existing wholesale/Central Consumer Cooperative Stores, including departmental stores and for an equal number of new retail outlets. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs was made for this scheme during 1971-72 with an employment potential of 200 educated persons. As against this, the amount released was Rs. 16.33 lakhs covering six projects having an employment potential of 250 educated persons and 62 others. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for the scheme in 1972-73; the entire amount is expected to be released during the year. The scheme is expected to provide additional employment to about 500 educated persons and 80 others. During 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for this programme, which is expected to provide additional employment opportunities for 500 educated persons and 50 others.

Investigation of Road Projects

12. Under this scheme, investigation and preparation of project reports will be undertaken in respect of central sector road projects to be considered for inclusion in the Fifth Plan programmes. Apart from creating additional employment opportunities for technically qualified persons, this scheme will also result in the availability of a large number of fully investigated projects ready for sanction and implementation in the Fifth Plan period. A list of works costing over Rs. 500 crores covering all the States furnished to the States in December, 1971 for undertaking necessary investigations, design work and project preparation.

13. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was made for this scheme for the year 1971-72 out of which only Rs. 19 lakhs were drawn by the States. It is estimated that the implementation of this scheme generated employment for 344 engineering degree holders, 208 diploma holders, 400 other technical staff and 1200 skilled and unskilled workers. For the year 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs had been provided for this scheme which is likely to generate additional employment for 247 graduate engineers, 150 diploma holders, 300 other technical staff and 1000 others. A similar provision of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed for 1973-74 which is expected to generate the same quantum of employment as in 1972-73.

Design Units for Rural Water Supply

14. Under this scheme, 100 per cent Central assistance is given for setting up planning and design cells in States for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for rural water supply schemes in areas considered as 'permanently disadvantaged'. In preparing such reports, the Cells would utilise data collected by the special investigation divisions. Water supply schemes so drawn up would be taken up for implementation as part of the Annual Plan programmes.

15. In all 1,100 regional piped water supply schemes as also a large number of individual schemes covering about 14,000 villages are expected to be prepared by these Cells. This would create job opportunities for 407 engineers and 420 other categories of educated unemployed.

16. No expenditure was incurred on this scheme in 1971-72 because of late sanctioning and other difficulties. For 1972-73, a provision of Rs. 44 lakhs was made. Most of the States have set up the design units for rural water supply during the year. For 1973-74, a similar provision of Rs. 44 lakhs has been made for the programme.

Subsidised Employment to Degree Diploma Holders in Small Industries

17. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided during 1972-73 for the re-orientation of the Practical Training Scheme of the Ministry of Education under which industrial units having a fixed capital investment upto Rs. 25 lakhs will be granted subsidy for employing engineers and other technically qualified persons upto 50 per cent of their salary and for a period of one year subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 in the case of graduate engineers and Rs. 125 in the case of diploma holders. Under this scheme, many small units will be able to employ qualified engineers which will improve their productivity and quality.

18. About 3,700 seats had been allocated to different States under this programme during the year. On the basis of the latest information available, 510 seats have so far been filled and 290 more seats are expected to be filled by the end of 1972-73. As the procedure involved has been cumbersome, it has now been proposed to provide for funds directly to the State Governments through the special programme for educated unemployed in 1973-74.

Investigation of Irrigation, Power and Flood Control Projects

19. The object of the scheme is to create additional employment for engineers and other technical personnel through investigation of irrigation, power and flood control projects. The scheme commenced

during the financial year 1969-70. The amount of loan given to the States for this scheme during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given below:

						(Rs. lakhs)		
Year						Allotment Expenditure		
1969-70	...	...	...	...	...	93.68	109.02	
1970-71	...	...	...	...	...	316.00	287.40	
1971-72	...	...	...	...	...	400.00	367.03	
<i>Total</i>						809.68	763.45	

20. Under this programme, a total of 781 projects have been taken up for investigation in different States. It is expected that investigations on 185 projects would get completed during 1972-73, and another 194 projects during 1973-74. In addition, investigations on 42 projects comprising 24 in Haryana, 11 in Jammu and Kashmir and 7 in Kerala would get completed during the two years 1972-74. During 1972-73, an allocation of Rs. 6.40 crores was made for this programme out of the allocation of Rs. 20 crores made for highly qualified engineers and scientists. Besides, a scheme for investigation of power projects by way of advance action in the Fifth Plan in Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir was taken up with an outlay of Rs. 1.28 crores. In 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 6.11 crores has been allocated for the continuation of the surveys. So far, employment opportunities to about 2,660 technical personnel have been provided and this is expected to go up to 3,700 by the end of 1973-74.

Natural Resources Surveys and Survey of India Schemes

21. Out of the Central Budget provision of Rs. 20 crores in 1972-73 for highly qualified engineers, technologists and scientists, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for the programmes of natural resources surveys and survey of India comprising: Rs. 20 lakhs for land and soil, Rs. 25 lakhs for forest resources survey, Rs. 50 lakhs for ground water survey and Rs. 5 lakhs for strengthening of Survey of India. It is estimated that during 1972-73, job opportunities would be created for 650 persons including 86 engineers and scientists and 317 other educated categories. Since these schemes have been approved very recently, the employment impact would be mostly felt during 1973-74. It is estimated that the likely employment generation during 1973-74 would be 6,000 persons including about 1,363 scientists, technologists and engineers and about 1,870 other educated categories of personnel.

Special Employment Programmes in States and Union Territories

22. An amount of Rs. 26.5 crores was allocated during 1972-73 to various State Governments on the understanding that they would raise additional matching resources for drawing up special employment programmes. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was also allocated for similar programmes in the Union Territories. While some States could provide matching contributions, the others found it difficult due to their stringent financial situation. Some of the State Governments also came up with programmes involving much higher matching contributions. The present assessment shows that nearly Rs. 40 crores would be spent on these programmes in the States of which the Central assistance is likely to be about Rs. 20 crores.

23. Some of the promising schemes undertaken in the various States are indicated below:

- (i) *Self-Employment Schemes*—Some of the important schemes under this category are: (a) establishment of agro-service centres in some States; (b) assistance to craftsmen (Tamil Nadu) and (c) establishment of co-operative dispensaries (Kerala).
- (ii) *Wage Employment Schemes*—The important projects under this head are: (a) Rural development programmes (Uttar Pradesh); (b) Employment Guarantee Scheme (Maharashtra); (c) Youth Service Corps (Tamil Nadu); and (d) Setting up of dispensaries in Panchayat areas (Kerala).
- (iii) *Training Schemes*—Some of the important training programmes undertaken are: (a) training of women in artistic handicrafts; (b) intensive short-term training in trades such as power cable jointing, printing and book binding, pump mechanism, typewriting and duplicating, watch and clock repairs, etc. training in heavy vehicles driving, training in driving and maintenance of tractors and farm machinery.
- (iv) *Building of Infra-structure*—Among the important schemes taken up may be mentioned construction of sheds for industrial estates, building of roads, culverts and small bridges, soil conservation schemes, construction of wells.
- (v) *Survey and investigation to prepare a shelf of schemes by way of advance action for projects to be taken up during the Fifth Plan*—Some of the schemes approved so far relate to: Survey and investigation of irrigation and multi-purpose river valley projects, flood control and drainage schemes, rural water supply schemes, assessment of ground water potential, lift irrigation, survey and investigation of power projects and rural electrification schemes.

24. It is expected that these programmes would generate employment opportunities for about 3.7 lakh persons including 70,000 educated persons of whom 11,000 would be engineers. The somewhat slow speed of these programmes during 1972-73 has been due to the time taken by the States and Union Territories for formulating suitable schemes, the time taken to appoint staff and organising the administrative machinery etc. The programmes are gradually picking up momentum and it is expected that they would be more fully implemented during 1973-74. The State Governments are also taking steps to effect speedy implementation of the various programmes by organising the administrative machinery at various levels. A provision of Rs. 27 crores is proposed in 1973-74 for continuation of these programmes.

25. A provision of an additional Rs. 100 crores is proposed in the Annual Plan 1973-74 for taking up additional programmes for providing employment and training facilities to five lakh educated persons in the country. Suitable programmes are being formulated in consultation with the Central Ministries and State Governments. These programmes would lay great stress on schemes that would generate and stimulate self-employment. Creation of a package of consultancy services both in the private and public sectors towards this end will receive special attention. A large number of training opportunities are proposed to be created to prepare the necessary personnel required for the implementation of bare minimum needs in the Fifth Plan. Other schemes would include comprehensive natural resources surveys, organisation of a net work of statistical base at District and State levels and so forth.

CHAPTER 12

URBAN DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING AND SLUM IMPROVEMENT

Government's policy in the field of housing has generally been to provide subsidized housing on a limited scale for the economically weaker sections of the community and to provide supplementary institutional finances to State Governments, Housing Boards and other State agencies for undertaking composite projects of land acquisition and development and housing construction to cater for the use or disposal to low income and middle income groups. Limited provision for financial assistance to individuals in such brackets of incomes to build houses on their own has also been a feature of the Plan programmes. A major part of investment in housing has, however, been in the private sector.

2. Various types of housing schemes in Urban areas, viz., Industrial housing, Slum Clearance and Rehousing, Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing, Land Acquisition and Development schemes are undertaken by the State Governments and their Housing Boards. For rural areas, a Village Housing Scheme, which provides for loan assistance to individuals for building of houses and for environmental improvement in villages, has also been in operation since 1956. For the year 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 34.2 crores has been made for these schemes in the State Plans. A statement showing State-wise allocations for Housing has been given in Annexure I.

Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas

3. Under the minimum needs programme, a scheme for environmental improvement in slum areas was introduced in 1972-73. The scheme aims at provision of water supply, sewerage, drainage, paving of streets, street lighting and other basic sanitation in such areas and provides for 100% grant from the Centre to the States for this purpose for slum areas situated in 11 cities of a population of 8 lakhs and above. The scheme has however recently been also extended to 9 more cities viz.: Jaipur, Indore, Patna, Srinagar, Cochin, Rohtak, Cuttack, Ludhiana, Gauhati, namely, in States where cities of 8 lakhs do not exist. A provision of Rs. 15 crores was made for 1972-73, and a similar provision has been made for 1973-74.

Housing sites for landless agricultural workers

4. Another scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme introduced in 1972-73 in the rural sector was the scheme for provision of rural

house sites. The scheme aims at assisting the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories to provide house sites, free of cost, to families of landless workers in rural areas. Under the scheme, the Central Government provide 100% grant assistance to the States to meet the reasonable cost of acquisition of land and the cost of development not exceeding Rs. 150 per site on an average. Upto the end of February, 1973, projects of 8 State Governments had been approved and these would provide 5,63,835 house sites, involving a Central assistance of Rs. 14.62 crores. A budget provision of Rs. 5 crores was made in 1972-73 for assistance to States under the scheme and the expenditure anticipated is Rs. 7 crores. For 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation

5. Housing programmes of the State Governments are also being assisted through funds being made available from the Central Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) which was established in 1970-71. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan as a contribution towards its equity capital. The Corporation is gradually building a revolving fund by supplementing its funds through borrowings from the market and from financial institutions to be spent on schemes promising quick turnover. State Governments, their Housing Boards, Municipal Corporations and other Housing authorities are eligible for this assistance on the basis of composite and viable projects. During the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 in addition to equity capital, HUDCO was allowed to raise debentures of the value of Rs. 10 crores. Upto-date, HUDCO has approved schemes worth Rs. 57 crores and advanced an amount of Rs. 11.52 crores to the various agencies. Necessary provision for contribution to the equity capital has been made during the year 1973-74.

Urban Development

6. Under the normal programmes for urban development, States are (a) making provision for staff employed on the preparation of Master Plans for important urban centres, (b) financial assistance to local bodies for minor projects of civic improvement and in some cases for the implementation of the selected vital aspects of the Master Plans. In important cities like Calcutta and Delhi and in State Capitals (referred to in the subsequent paras) urban development has been taken on integrated basis. For the year 1973-74, a total provision of Rs. 21.7 crores has been made in the State Sector for urban development against a provision of Rs. 17.80 crores in the year 1972-73. This is inclusive of a provision of Rs. 12.65 crores for the integrated development of Calcutta Metropolitan Area within the State Plan of West Bengal.

In view, however, of the special importance of this city, funds are being supplemented by additional resources raised by Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority through new taxation and special assistance from the Centre. The total provision for CMDA programme for the year 1973-74 is of the order of Rs. 50 crores and by the end of the Fourth Plan, the total expenditure on the accelerated programme would be nearly Rs. 150 crores. For Delhi, a provision of Rs. 4.90 crores has been made in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 both for housing and urban development. However, the bulk of a much larger size of programmes as being implemented by the DDA is financed through its revolving fund and consequently is not reflected in the Plan outlays. With an initial capital of Rs. 5 crores, it is understood that D.D.A. has to-date turned over a programme of Rs. 85 crores in land acquisition and development. Similarly a good part of the programmes of such nature being executed by various Improvement Trusts, Housing Boards is not reflected in the Plan. A statement showing State-wise allocations for urban development is given in Annexure I.

State Capital Projects

7. Work on the Capital projects of Chandigarh, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Gandhinagar will continue in 1973-74. The works being executed under these projects include the construction of quarters for Government servants, office buildings, schools and colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, the development of roads, water supply and sewerage etc. The financial provisions made in 1973-74 for these projects are shown in Table I below:—

TABLE 1: *Provision for Capital Projects*

							1973-74 (Rs. lakhs)	
Chandigarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	153·89	plus Rs. 1·3 crores through land receipts
Bhopal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250·00	
Bhubaneswar (only for residential accommodation for Government employees)	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·86	
Gandhinagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	250·00	

Central Sector Programmes

8. In addition, provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made for the continuing programmes on Housing and Urban Development in the Central Sector. This will include (i) office and residential accommodation for the Central Government employees, (ii) provision for equity capital of HUDCO, (iii) experimental housing and housing statistics schemes of the National Buildings Organisation, (iv) subsidized housing scheme for plantation workers, (v) dock labour housing, (vi) preparation of inter-State plans by the Town & Country Planning Organisation and (vii) training programmes in municipal administration. Anticipated expenditure for 1972-73 and detailed allocations as approved for 1973-74 for these programmes is given in Annexure II.

ANNEXURE I

Outlays for 1973-74—Housing and Urban Development in the States and U.T.'s

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Housing		Urban Development	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
	Anticipated Exp.	Appd. Outlay	Anticipated Exp.	Appd. Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh ...	173	157	32	32
2. Assam ...	27	41	35	50
3. Bihar ...	140	258	16	18
4. Gujarat ...	230	250	14	15
5. Haryana ...	40	40	1	1
6. Himachal Pradesh ...	66	91	38	47
7. Jammu and Kashmir ...	70	60	179	25
8. Kerala ...	135	149	14	40
9. Maharashtra ...	260	281	164	149
10. Manipur ...	5	5	3	3
11. Madhya Pradesh ...	182	360	21	50
12. Meghalaya ...	3	9	10	13
13. Mysore ...	176	150	...	5
14. Nagaland ...	12	21	28	40
15. Orissa ...	178	228	17	18
16. Punjab ...	132	100	15	18
17. Rajasthan ...	109	115	4	8
18. Tamil Nadu ...	664	250	56	55
19. Tripura ...	11	10	8	9
20. Uttar Pradesh ...	323	325†	†	†
21. West Bengal ...	138	163	889*	1355②
<i>Total States</i> ...	<i>3,074</i>	<i>3,063</i>	<i>1,544</i>	<i>1,911</i>
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1. Andaman and Nicobar ...	3.50	3.50	...	...
2. Arunachal Pradesh ...	...	...	...	...
3. Chandigarh ...	0.08②	15.00	...	...
4. Dadri and Nagar Haveli ...	1.00	1.00	...	...
5. Delhi ...	250.70†	300.00	217.32	190.00
6. Goa, Daman and Diu ...	30.00	28.00	...	12.80
7. Laccadive Islands ...	0.07	1.00	...	...
8. Mizoram ...	1.00	...	...	...
9. Pondicherry ...	16.74	17.00	8.54	17.00
<i>Total U.Ts.</i> ...	<i>303.09</i>	<i>364.60</i>	<i>225.86</i>	<i>219.80</i>
<i>Grand Total</i> ...	<i>3377.09</i>	<i>3427.60</i>	<i>1769.86</i>	<i>2170.80</i>

* Includes Rs. 849 lakhs for CMD Programme.

† Includes Urban Development.

‡ Included under Housing.

② Including Rs. 1,265 lakhs for CMD Programme.

ANNEXURE II

Housing and Urban Development Programmes for 1973-74—Central Sector

Serial No.	Head of Development Scheme	Anticipated Expenditure 1972-73	Outlay 1973-74
0	1	2	3
1.	Office & Residential Accommodation ...	708.75	527.00
2.	Housing & Urban Development Corpn. ...	200.00	50.00
3.	Experimental Housing ...	7.00	20.00
4.	Housing Statistics ...	9.00	4.50
5.	Cellular Concrete Factory in Tamil Nadu ...	..	...
6.	Subsidised Housing scheme for Plantation Workers ...	75.00	64.00
7.	Hindustan Housing Factory ...	...	1.00
8.	Dock Labour Housing ...	42.01	14.50
<i>Total Housing</i>		<i>1041.76</i>	<i>681.00</i>
<i>Urban Development</i>			
9.	Town Planning, Inter State Regional Plans etc. ...	9.44	12.49
10.	L.S.G. Schemes (Training & Research) ...	7.45	6.53
<i>Total Urban Development</i>		<i>16.89</i>	<i>19.0</i>
<i>Special Welfare Schemes</i>			
11.	Scheme for provision of house sites to landless workers in rural areas ...	700.00	500.00
12.	Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slums ...	1394.00	1,500.00
<i>Total : Special Welfare Schemes</i>		<i>2094.00</i>	<i>2000.00</i>

CHAPTER 13

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Urban Water Supply

Water supply and sanitation programmes in the State sector include various programmes for urban and rural areas. For urban water supply and sanitation schemes, a provision of Rs. 77.60 crores has been made in the Annual plans of States and Union Territories mostly to be spent on the continuing water supply schemes. Some of the important schemes are for the metropolitan areas eg. Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad water supply schemes. It is anticipated that the total expenditure on urban water supply and sanitation in the Fourth Plan would be Rs. 253 crores. In number of cities, funds for urban water supply are being augmented through LIC loans arranged by the States or Municipal Corporations. As it is not possible to provide sewerage in most of the cities, considerable stress has been laid on the States for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines particularly in unsewered areas.

Rural Water Supply

2. Under the minimum needs programme the rural water supply programme has been given an accelerated priority. The Fourth Plan has already emphasized that the bulk of Plan provisions be spent in scarcity and difficult areas, leaving other areas to be served by programmes for community development or through local effort. The provisions are therefore earmarked. For the Annual Plan 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 44.09 crores has been made in the plans of States and Union Territories against a provision of Rs. 40.94 crores in the year 1972-73. It is anticipated that total expenditure by the States in the Fourth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 162 crores against the initial provision of Rs. 125 crores.

Accelerated programme of rural water supply

3. Despite increasing attention being paid by the State Governments for provision of drinking water supply in difficult areas, a greater effort is necessary in this connection. To this end, a scheme for accelerated programme of rural water supply was introduced in 1972-73 by the Central Government under the Special Welfare Programmes. This scheme provides for hundred per cent Central assistance to deal with

villages or areas where the problem is most acute. The scheme emphasizes that their problems be tackled on compact areas basis, preference being given to villages predominantly inhabited by tribals, Harijans and other backward classes. A provision of Rs. 15 crores was made for the year 1972-73 but schemes of more than twice the amount have been sanctioned for execution so that with a provision of another Rs. 15 crores as now provided for the year 1973-74, these schemes are contemplated to be of factual benefit to the population concerned.

UNICEF Rigs

4. A number of enabling schemes have been in operation in the Central sector to help States in the speedy implementation of rural water supply programmes. Under a Central scheme, UNICEF assistance is being secured through 100 high speed drilling rigs suitable for hard rocky areas. These rigs will be utilised by the States for drilling small bores at a fast rate in difficult areas so that drinking water supply may be made available to the villages by installing simple hand pumps over such bores. The value of rigs is estimated to be Rs. 5.70 crores. Nearly 75 rigs have been received by the end of 1972-73 and the balance would be received during 1973-74. Provision regarding local expenses in taking delivery, assembly and transport of these rigs has been made in the Annual Plan.

Investigation Divisions

5. To enable States to deal with these programmes in an effective and planned manner Central assistance is being given through several Centrally sponsored and Central Schemes. Under a Centrally sponsored scheme, special investigation divisions have been set up since the beginning of Third Plan. These divisions collect data and prepare feasibility reports on rural water supply in the areas having permanent disadvantages.

Public Health Engineering Cells

6. Under a new scheme for providing employment to the educated unemployed taken up this year, planning and design units have been set up in States for preparation of plans and estimates for rural water supply schemes. They will be taken up for implementation in the Fifth Plan and partly, if possible, during the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 43 lakhs is proposed for 1973-74.

7. A provision of Rs. 1.03 crores for the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes referred above has been made for the year 1973-74.

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